e Itliming Immal, OMMERCI

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

2127.-Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876.

JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. Established 1842.

transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British , Consols, Banks, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Miscel-grape, Assurance, Telegraph, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and

nsurance, Assurance, Relegian, Shipping, Vanni, Uas, Water, and res.

se negociated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market value.

se in COLLERY and Ison Shares, and in the principal WAGON and TRUNG COMPANERS of the NORTH OF ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

se in all the principal COTON SPINNING SHARES.

Sie all the principal COTON SPINNING SHARES.

I CROFTS, HAVING NOW established CORRESPONDING AGENCIES in all the was of the United Kingdom, is prepared to deal in the various LOCAL of Shares at close market prices.

Accounts opened for the Forblightly Settlement.

Monthly and Daily Price Lists Issued.

ankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

10 Pennant.
2) Pateley Bridge.
20 Pennerley, £2 12s. 6d.
10 Port Nigel. 20 Pennerley, £2 12s, 6d, 10 Port Nigel.
10 Roman Gravels, £15½
6 Reokhope, £1 2s, 6d, 10 Richmond, £8 1s, 3d, 15 Santa Barbara, 17s 6d
10 Tankerville, £10½, 50 Tecoma, 13s, 9d, 10 Van, £39½, 20 Van Consols, £2 3s, 9d
25 W. Tankerville, £2 3 9
25 ditto (pref., £2¾, 15 West Assheton, £2 3 9
10 West Chiverton, 5 West Pateley Bridge, 15 Wheal Grenville,

SPECIAL BUSINESS in POSITIVE ASSURANCE SHARES. on hand in all the leading TIN, COPPER, and LEAD Shares.

LWAYS .- SPECIAL BUSINESS. Fortnightly accounts ed on receipt of the usual cover.

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IGN BONDS - ARGENTINE - EGYPTIAN-RUSSIAN, ANISH. SPECIAL BUSINESS, and latest information.

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ARIUM SHARES — SPECIAL BUSINESS.—FOR SALE, lots, FIVE LIFE NOMINATIONS for the ROYAL AQUARIUM nater), admitting holders free. Price, £6 15s. each. Also, TEN TON AQUARIUM (£10 paid), £14; 10 ROYAL AQUARIUM, £3 5s. JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

AD SHARES.—GLENROY—EAST VAN-PANDORA (Willoughby) — ABERDAUNANT — LLANRWST — WEST TANKER-(Ordinary and Proference)—PENNERLEY—PATELEY BRIDGE—and Lead Shares. SPECIAL BUSINEES on the most favourable terms.

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PIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, in the SHARES of all the principal HOME and FOREIGN MINES.

nts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement on receipt of the usual cover.
References given and required when necessary.
A STOCK and SHARE LIST sent FREE on application.
RESS-The NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, E.C.

DUMPUS directs particular attention to
MINING INVESTMENTS,
in a position to give reliable information and advice respecting the same. 5 Roman Grav., £15 8 9
40 San Pedro, £1½.
20 Santa Barbara, 32s.
10 Tankerville.
30 Van Consols, £2 0s 61
21 W. Tankerville, £2½.
15 Wheal Crebor.
40 West Assheton.

in a position to give reliable information and advice respecting the san SALE, at prices annexed:—
redaunant, 13s. 35 I. X. L., 20s. 9d. 40 San Pedro, £1½. 49 San Pedro, £1½. 40 San Pe

WILLIAM HENRY BUMPUS, SWORN BROKER. OFFICES: 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCKBROKER, ICIAL ATTENTION directed to FOREIGN BONDS and RAILWAYS. unusual opportunities are now offering for sale or purchase. Fortnightly the opened on the usual terms.

Bankers, London and Westminster, Lothbury.

rever a difficulty arises as to the price of any security, whether quoted or pipication should be made as above, when full particulars will be forwarded arm of post.

HN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 28, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. Established 18 Years.

erences required with new business, or part payment in cash with orders, ses transacted on commission only.

5. recommends Egyptian and Turkish Stocks at present low prices; also Mountain Mine (Limited) Shares, fully paid, Isle of Anglesea, Wheal Crebor Tasistock, Devon, and Wheal Grenville Mine, Camborne, Cornwall.

5. predicts a rise of 25 per cent. in Egyptian Stocks, 250 per cent. rise in the r Cent. Turkish Stocks, 500 per cent. rise in Payys Mountain, and 100 per itse in Wheal Crebor and Grenville Mines within 12 months from this date.

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il the following BHARES, at prices annexed:—
gentine, £5%. 25 Gt. Wheal Vor, 168-64
blipel House, £3 & 9 5 L. X. L., 22s. 6d. 47 Pestarena, 7s. 9d.
blintles, 9s. 8d. 5 Javati, 8s. 3d. 40 Petro, 7s. 3d. 48 Ladywell, 21s.
xchequer, £1 is. 3d. 50 Ladywell, 21s.
xchequer, £2 is. 3d. 40 North Laxey, 25s. 6d. 3d. 28 an Pedro, £1%. 40 North Laxey, 25s. 6d. 3d. 20 Van Gonsols, £2 3s. 20 Van Gonsols, £2 3s. 20 Van Gonsols, £2 3s. 40 North Laxey, 25s. 6d. 3d. 20 Van Gonsols, £2 3s. 20 Van Gonsols, £2 3s. 20 Van Gonsols, £2 3s. 20 Van Kareville, £2 3s. 20 Van Kareville, £2 3s. 20 Van Gonsols, £2 3s. 20 Van Gonsols, £2 3s. 20 Van Gonsols, £2 3s. 20 Van Kareville, £2 3s. 20 V

R. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in—100 Parys Mountain, 5 West Basset, 33 Glyn, 10

"It, 100 Aberdaunant, 45 Pennerley, 50 Llanrwst, 80 Great West Van, 40 Lady50 Monydd Gorddu, 40 Wye Valley, 125 New Rosario, 100 Gold Run, 55

60 Monydd Gorddu, 40 Wye Valley, 125 New Rosario, 100 Gold Run, 55

L, 155 Echequer, 60 Chapel House, 45 Cedar Creek, 100 Cakemore Colliery,
steley Bridge, 35 East Van, 100 Sunnyside.

DRTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Special business
see shares. Mr. BUDGE is prepared to buy 100 shares in this company, or
la similar number at a small margin.

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Every information respecting HOME and FOREIGN LEAD MINES may be obtained on per y be obtained on personal application or by letter of — MESSRS. PETER WATSON AND CO., 54, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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5 Glyn, £33. 30 North Laxey, 20s. 40 St. Patrick.

10 Glenroy. 15 Pennant. 15 Romant.

56 Great W. Van, 10s. 61 100 Positive Life Assuran.

50 Rockhope, 24f.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Van, Llanrwst, Pandora, and Pennant.

Many of the above shares are very cheap, and should be secured by telegram to-day, or by letter on Monday morning.

Mr. Cooker issues daily price lists both of Stock Exchange and Mining Shares, which will be forwarded on application.

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M. R. T. E. W. THOMAS, SHARE BROKER, 3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C. Established 1857.

The following are the latest prices at which business could be done. Where the difference between the buying and selling price is wide transactions may be effected at an intermediate price:—

	Buyers. S	ellers.	I	Buyers. Be	ellers.
Almada and Tirito	7s	8s.	Pennerley		
Assheton	£ 11/2	£ 134	Penstruthal	1181	38. 6d.
Bog	28	38.	Plynlimmon	10s	lls.
Birdseye Creek	11/4	11/2	Port Nigel	114	13/4
Chapel House	23/4		Richmond	73/	8
Cook's Kitchen	3		Roman Gravels	15	151/
Devon Great Consols	81/4		Rookhope	198	21s.
Eberhardt	73/4		Rossa Grande	1s. 3d	1s. 9d.
East Caradon	11/4		Santa Barbara	11/2	
East Van	914		San Pedro	114	
Exchequer Gold	13/4	2	South Condurrow	434	81/4
Flagstaff	214	23/8	Sweetland Creek	154	17/8
Glyn	31/8	33/3	Tankerville	1034	
Great Laxey	17	171/2	Tineroft	1914	20
Great West Van		128.	Unity Wood	15/8	
Hingston Down	15s1		Van	38	40
Javali			Van Consols	2	
Ladywell	136	11/2	West Chiverton		171/2
Marke Valley	11/4	11/2	West Tankerville		21/8
North Laxey	198		Wheal Crebor	134	21/4
New Quebrada	3	31/4	Wheal Grenville	11/4	
Parys Mountain	17s	188.	Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes)	23/8	25%
Pateley Bridge	31/4	4			

R . WILLIAM WAR (LATE WARD AND LITTLEWOOD), CROSBYHOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STRET WITHIN, E.C., WARD STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.

No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in St. Patrick, Wheal Kitty, South Condurrow, Wheal Whisper, Pennerley, South Tolearne, East Lovell, East Van, Lianrwst, East Caradon, West Craven Moor, and Bampfylde shares at close prices.

Capitalists who seek Safe and Profitable Investments should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are, for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and not always by the bona fide merits of the properties.

Mr. E. J. BARTLETT devotes special attention to every class of security.

HOW AND WHEN TO INVEST—PANICS: THEIR CAUSE
AND EFFECT.
AND EFFECT. E. J. BARTLETT, 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MESSES. HARVEY, JORDAN, AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS AND AGENTS, ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, MANAGERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.
In connection with Messrs. Trat., Fosters, and Co., Georgetown, Colorado, Mineral Properties Inspected.

LONDON OFFICES-30, MOORGATE STREET, E.C. THE LLANTRISSANT TIN PLATE WORKS. THE PLANET SILVER MINING CO.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. [Established 1848.]

BUSINESS transacted in all kinds of STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, also in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING SHARES.

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Van Consols, Assheton. Richmond.
East Caradon. Penstruthal. Emma.
Grogwinion. Roukhope. San Pedro.
Marke Valley. Cathedral. Frontino.
Ladywell. Wheal Crebor. Port Phillip.

Marke Valley.

Iadywell.

Great West Van.

West Pateley Bridge.
Llanrwst.

Chapel House Collery.

Public attention is evidently turned to good Mining Enterprises, which afford great profits with small outlay.

A large business is being transacted in the following.

J. S. having Special Business:

Van. East Van, Roman Gravels, Glyn, Pateley Bridge, Tankerville, Great Laxey,

Wye Valley, West Wey Valley, Wheat Grenville, Penneriey, North Laxey, Exchequer, I. X. L., Flagstaff, Argentine, Eberhardt, Sweetland Creek, Javall, &c.

FOR SALE, at annexed prices, net:

60 Rockhope, 22s. 6d.

60 Rockhope, 23s. 6d.

60 Rockh

JAMES STOCKER, SWORN BROKER.

Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, Bank, Telegraph, Gas, and all miscellaneous Shares bought and sold, and fortnightly accounts opened for same. Shares sold for forward delivery on receipt of cover. List of prices and every information forwarded on application. References given and required when necessary.

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TEMPLE LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Particulars may be obtained on application to-CHARLES THOMAS, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO., MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.

"INVESTMENTS AND SPECULATIONS FOR 1876."
Post free for six stamps.

MR. EDWARDASHMEAD,
LONDON MINING AGENT, ACCOUNTANT, AND AUDITOR,
CORNHILL CHAMBERS, 62 AND 63, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Twenty Years' Experience, having been constanly engaged in London in Mining Business from the year 1856 to the present time.

C HAPMAN CHAPMAN AND CO..,

having agents in all the principal mining districts of Cornwall, Wales, Devon, and the Isle of Man.

BUYERS of 150 Glyn, 200 Penstruthal, 200 Cathedral, 30 Van, 20 West Chiverton, and 30 Great Laxey.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—100 North Prince Patrick, £1 paid, at 11s. 3d.

OFFER WANTED FOR—170 Aruba Island Gold.

OFFER WANTED FOR—170 Aruba Island Gold.

E. S I M P S O N, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

6, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., will

SELL the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—
100 Aberdaunant, 14s, 6d, 56 [97], £3.

90 Roman Gravels, £15½

100 Great W. Van, 12s.

100 Great W. Van, 12s.

101 Grayenilon, £6 7s 6d

102 Gard Brea, £41½

103 Cedar Creek, 13s, 9d.

104 Colorado, £1 7s, 6d.

105 Chapel House, £3 1s, 3d.

106 Corpon, £4½

107 Corporado, £1 7s, 6d.

108 Creen Review, £15½

109 Creen Review, £2 1s, 3d.

109 Fennant, £20.

100 Farel W. Van, 12s.

109 Sweetland, £2 1s, 9d.

100 Corpon, £4½

101 Corporado, £1 7s, 6d.

102 Card Break, £20 1s, 9d.

103 Card Break, £20 1s, 9d.

104 Colorado, £1 7s, 6d.

105 Card Greek, £3 1s, 9d.

106 Card Creek, £3 1s, 9d.

107 Card William, £20 1s, 9d.

108 Card Greek, £20 1s, 9d.

109 Farel W. Van, 12s.

109 Sweetland, £2 1s, 9d.

109 Card William, £2 1s, 9d.

109 Card William, £20 1s, 9d.

109 Card W. Card William, £20 1s, 9d.

109 Card William, £20 1s, 9d.

109 Card W. Card William, £20 1s, 9d.

109 Card William, £20 1s, 9d.

109 Card W. DINGS, LONDON, E.C., will
ion:—
20 Roman Gravels, £15½
50 Rookhope, 21s. 64.
60 Sweetland, £2.
50 St. Patrick.
20 San Pedro, £1 18s. 94.
3 40 So. Condurrow, £4½.
40 Tankerville, £10 18s 9
15 Van, £38½.
40 50 Van Consols, £2½.
40 Wh. Tankerville, £2½.
50 Wh. Grenville, £2½.

MESSES. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
26, FINSBURY PLACE.

The great fall in Foreign Securities has turned the attention of the capitalist to home industries for investment, and at the request of their clients Messers. Reynolds and Co. have, after much consideration and practical examination, Selected Mines for investment which they feel confident will both have a great rise in market value, and will pay an enormous interest on money invested; a list of these, with particulars to justify their opinion, they will forward on application.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in MONYDD GORDDU Shares.

Investment Circular for May, price 6d.

METROPOLITAN BULLDINGS, 63, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

MESSRS. HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 285 and 286, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., Bankers: London and County Bank

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122. BISHOPSGATE STREET Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

M. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. thompson's "Investment Circular" for May now ready, post free, price 64.

I L L I A M B. C O B B, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. BB, Bankers; The Alliance Bank.

Shares, &c.
Mr. C. is now recommending the Purchase of Shares in several companies for bona fide investment, some of which are paying 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, and likely to have an important rise.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentloned:—Aberdaunant, Birdseye, Bilson and Crump Colliery, Chapel House Colliery, Grogwinion, Industrial Coal and Iron, Malpaso, Malabar, New Rosario, Pestarena, Port Phillip, Rica.

MESSRS. BLYTH AND HUTCHINSON,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
3, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON,
Transact business in all kinds of Stock Exchange Securities, also in Mining Shares
of every description; and will give any information respecting them on application.

Monthly and Daily Price Lists issued.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

REMOVAL FROM 5, AUSTINFRIARS.

BRENCHLEY, SHAREDEALER, to JAMES B. BRENCHLET, SHARD RANGE, 18, OLD BROAD STREET, and STOCK EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. H. HALFORD AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, of EXCHANGE CHAMBERS, CHANGE ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, STORM AND STREET, LONDON, STORM INVESTMENTS. The dividends are declared half-yearly—the one for the last half year was 12½ per cent.; the next one will probably be 20 per cent. The "reserves" are valued at £200,000. Every information upon application to bally Closing Price Lists of Mines and all other Sacruticians.

above. aliy Closing Price Lists of Mines and all other Securities sent post free on application.

Messrs. H. H. and Co. are BUYERS of Shares in GROGWINION MINE, and also of Shares in WYE VALLEY LEAD MINE; and they will be GLAD TO HEAR from BROKERS or DEALERS who have ANY FOR SALE.

STOCK.—HAYWARD TYLER AND CO., of LONDON, have now ready ENGINES, BOLLERS, and "UNIVERSAL" STEAM PUMPS, having made extensive alterations in their premises to enable them to keep a

Boyal School of Mines.

PROF. SMYTH'S LECTURES ON MINING-No. XXIX. [BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

The next thing we have to consider is the means of getting access to the interior of the mine by means of shafts, a shaft (French, puits, or bure: German, Schacht) being a more or less vertical opening, as compared with a level. Where a definite plan of work can be arranged beforehand, with a prospect of its being carried out, the deciding on the best position for the shaft is a very important matter. In a colliery or working where you can by boring, &c., make out the structure of the ground, there would be no excuse for the engineer not applying his judgment and consideration to the placing of the shaft in the best possible position. But in consequence of the great not applying his judgment and consideration to the placing of the shaft in the best possible position. But in consequence of the great uncertainty and irregularity about metalliferous repositories, it is impossible at the outset to say where the principal workings will be, and we must accustom ourselves to see one shaft after another which was intended to become the principal shaft abandoned, or used for some subsidiary purpose. It will generally be considered best to have the principal shaft (or the sump shaft, as miners call it, because the greater portion of the water is raised from it) placed rearly in the middle of the sett, so that you may work to one side or the other. Till you get down to from 80 to 150 fms., according to circumstances, you can scarcely look on any one of the shaft as rearly in the middle of the sett, so that you may work to one side or the other. Till you get down to from 80 to 150 fms., according to circumstances, you can scarcely look on any one of the shafts as the principal centre of the mine about which you will centre most of your arrangements for surface operations. The best position of the shaft will be regulated by a variety of considerations; it will depend in great measure on the configuration of the surface, and the nature of the ground. Of the various shafts the sump shaft is the isepest; it is sometimes called the engine shaft, the engine being there for pumping. The shaft for winding will be termed the whim shaft, the whim being the term used for the apparatus for raising; in the shaft it may be necessary to pump as well, either by a separate engine or by horizontal rods from the sump shaft, in the latter case it is termed a flat-rod shaft. Besides these, subsidiary shafts are sunk at intervals of 20, 30, or 40 f.ns., these being generally termed winzes, and these may be for the purpose of subdividing the ground for the convenience of working, or for ventilation of the levels. These winzes (or sumps as they are sometimes conveniently termed) are analogous to what in colliery workings are called staples, or blind shafts, small shafts between two levels, which are very important in ventilation, and which form a means of escape for the men in case of accident, a matter of no small importance. It is true that mines have often been carried out to a considerable extent with only one shaft, but it is a question how far this should be allowed to go on; most metallic mines commence and work for some time in this condition. In the time of Buddle and Wood working was only one shaft, but it is a question how far this should be allowed to go on; most metallic mines commence and work for some time in this condition. In the time of Buddle and Wood working was carried over scores of acres from only one shaft, but since the Hartley accident, where from an interruption in the only shaft all the men perished, it became necessary by Act of Parliament to have two shafts as soon as the mine has advanced to a certain distance. The German mining terms for the different shafts are corresponding to our main shaft, Hungt-schacht; drawing shaft, or highest shaft, Forder schacht; engine shaft, Kunst-schacht; air shaft, Licht-locks highest. Shafts may be in some instances perpendicular, in others luclined, in the collieries they are in almost all cases vertical, in other mines it is a matter of great doubt and great discussion as to ther mines it is a matter of great doubt and great discussion as to

other mines it is a matter of great doubt and great discussion as to which kind is the best.

As regards the form of section, the rectangular is most common in metalliferous mines, and is used in some collieries, as in those of Pembrokeshire and Scotland, and in many continental ones. Where brick or stone work is applied the sides may be arched, and the arches abatted against one another, and thus you bring in a great element of safety. These curved sides are common in some parts of the Continent. Probably this modification led to the introduction of circular or elliptical shafts, the former being the most common form in Great Britain, the latter very common in South Wales. In Belgium and North France polygonal shafts are common, sometimes with 18 or 20 sides, and this is generally combined with a particular method of securing them. The deepest mine at present, where the depth is attained simply by one perpendicular shaft, is the mine at Przibram. In a colliery at Charleroi, in Belgium, a depth of over 1000 metres has been obtained, but it is now working only at 800 metres.

If the lade inclines considerably from the boarded wither there.

With the lade inclines considerably from the boarded with a particular stone.

Przibram. In a colliery at Charleroi, in Belgium, a depth of over 1000 metres has been obtained, but it is now working only at 800 metres.

If the lode inclines coasiderably from the perpendicular there may be reasons for sinking in the lode rather than in dead ground, and to such shafts the terms of inclined, oblique, or underlay shafts are given; while to distinguish the perpendicular shafts the term "right" is applied. These inclined shafts are principally in favour in Saxony, Cornwall, and in some other British mining districts. The reason seems to be that in lodes of moderate breadth, and country of moderate strength, by opening out the lode to a certain length you have a shaft the breadth of which corresponds with that of the lode, and under favourable circumstances the ore thus obtained will pay the expenses of the shaft. This is an important point; you see as you go on what the lode is like, and you can set off your levels at the most favourable points, and begin to work on a larger scale. There are other cases in which you find a tendency to sink perpennicular shafts away from the lode, driving out cross-cuts at intervals to explore it. At first sight this is not very inviting, because you have to meet very great expense and loss of time before you can get down to the lode. In the Schemnitz district, in Hungary, in the Harz Mountains, in the mines of Nevada, especially in the Comstock Lode, we shall find that these perpendicular shafts have got to be almost universally used, and these are all districts in which the lodes are of unusuall size, and the ground unusually soft. In some cases the shaft is sunk by the side of the lode, and the lode is cut from time to time, as by a level driven along the side. If we begin to sink on the back of a lode it becomes awkward when the lode changes its underlay; and if this takes place suddenly there is a very great dead of inconvenience in putting in cranks at these angles on the foot wall side. Again, in lodes where you have a slip in particular kinds of ground, i and sink a perpendicular shaft from the surface to intersect the lode at a depth of 100 to 150 fms., according to the nature of the ground. At the Tresavean Mine the shaft intersects the lode at a depth of 250 fms. Every angle you have in a shaft renders it more impossible that the workings can be carried out beyond a certain depth. One of the most remarkable cases the lecturer knew of changes of direction in the shaft was the following. A rectangular shaft was carried down to the adit level at a depth of 20 fms., there it met the lode dipping towards the south, and was sunk on it till at the 14 fm. level it met a lode dipping the other way: they preferred the look of the latter, and sunk on it pretty regularly down to the 112 fm. level, where it again met with a lode dipping in the opposite direction and followed it. It is a most exaggerated case, and ought never to have been allowed to exist. Where, as in Cornwall, the levels are sometimes carried to a considerable distance under the sea, an inclined shaft from the shore may be sunk to some distance, giving you an efficient means of ventilation, at the same distance, giving you an efficient means of ventilation, at the same time that it enables you conveniently to load into the wagons.

As to the size of the shafts, they vary very much. In the older districts it will be found that they are on an extremely small scale, objective.

as compared with newer shafts. Thus in some old collieries in the neighbourhood of Bath there are curious examples of shafts not more than 4, 4\frac{1}{2}, 5, or 6 ft. in diameter. You may see also in some old tin mines of Cornwall shafts only 3 or 4 ft. long and 2 to 2\frac{1}{2} ft. broad. The lecturer had seen, not long ago, in West Germany some shafts put down for the purpose of getting phosphorite no larger than those mentioned near Bath, and lined merely with pieces of withy stick, plaited into one another, like basket work. Such shafts as these are useful only for very shallow deposits. At the present day it is usually the case that in metal mines they have dimensions of 6 by 5 ft., or 8 by 5 ft., or 8 by 6 ft.; and engine shafts for pumping and for the passage of men 11, 12, or 13 ft. by 6 or 8 ft. We do not in England generally have them on such a large scale as on the Continent. Some of the most notable in Hungary and the Hara are as much as 5 ft, wide between the timbers and 20 ft. long. The length may be decided by the presence of natural joints, &c., giving greater facilities for the cutting. In the great mines of the Comstock district the main shafts run from 20 to 24 ft. long by 4 to 6 ft. wide. Turning to the colliery districts we shall find that they have increased very notably of late years. Not more than 20 or 30 years ago shafts of not more than 5 to 8 ft. diameter were put down; now shafts of 14 or 15 ft, diameter are frequent, and in some of the larger collieries as much as 20 ft. Some of the elliptical shafts of Suth Wales are as much as 22 ft. long by 16 ft. broad. One use of as compared with newer shafts. Thus in some old collieries in the larger collieries as much as 20 ft. Some of the elliptical shafts of South Wales are as much as 22 ft. long by 16 ft. broad. One use of these larger shafts is that you can use different divisions for particular larger shafts.

cular kinds of apparatus.

Supposing you have a lode coming up on the side of a hill, which you imagine will do well at a certain moderate depth; if it dips with the hill (in the same direction as the slope), the shaft will be put down on the foot wall side, to intersect the lode at a certain put down on the foot wall side, to intersect the lode at a certain depth. But if the lode dip against the hill, then there will be a choice of three methods, either to sink in the lode itself, thus provit all the way, or to sink in the higher ground a perpendicular shaft tofintersect the lode, or one on the foot wall side, and to drive out cross-cuts. In the second case you would have a larger shaft to sink than in the last case; the sinking is more expensive than driving. If large quantities of ore are extracted, too, the shaft sunk in the lode itself will be sure to succumb. That on the hanging wall side would require to be very extensively supported, that on the foot wall side would not be affected. So that there are more reasons for sinking on the foot wall side of the lode, although the lode dips away from the shaft more than at first sight would be imagined. away from the shaft more than at first sight would be imagined.

FORGE MANAGERS ON THE USE OF LIMESTONE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FINISHED IRON.

An important discussion upon the utility or otherwise of limestone in connection with puddling various classes of iron has taken place at a meeting of the Mill and Forge Managers' Association of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, Mr. W. FARKWORTH, the president, in the chair. Mr. SKIDMORE, who had himself worked it, was of shire and East Worcestershire, Mr. WM. FARNWORTH, the president, in the chair. Mr. SKIDMORE, who had himself worked it, was of opinion that with careful handling and a great heat limestone when puddling certain classes of pig would improve the quality of the iron. Some few years ago he had met with a statement in one of Percy's works to the effect that in the manufacture of puddled bars limestone was injurious. He was prepared to contradict this, for in the case of a very lean pig he could produce a good fibrous har when he used limestone. He had experimented with gray limestone from the Wren's Nest (near Dudley), and for a time a pair of squeezers was used to shingle the publied ball. This machinery, however, was found to be wanting in power: the squeezers did not work with sufficient speed, and the old shingling hammer had to be resorted to. The heat of the furnace had to be very hot and quick. Limestone would not do when native pigs were used, for it would cause re islicotness. In the case of lean pig iron limestone would not saist the puddler, because the cinder would then be thicker, and when tapped would sets sconer, and by adhering to the plates would save the bottom from burning. It also gave the puddler a sort of flux to help him in his next heat if all mine pigs were used the cinder would not have the advantage of athering to the plates. The speaker wents of ar as to say that in his view the use of limestone added to the yield. Even quicklime, which he had also worked, did as much, though perhaps did not increase the fibre of the iron. He knew a firm who had used limestone for 25 or 30 years, and he contended that if, as was the case, they attil used it, that alone was sufficient proof of its utility. When manufacturing cable chains this firm also used it with profit.

Mr. John Javas considered the use of limestone for fettling was antiquated, though in the case of weak iron it might perhaps be used with advantage, but it would require great care. Some 30 years toak, when at an ironworks in Shropshire

her, at their might be raised in the puddling furnace g similar. If ilmestone was used it could not be us, the forge manager would have to deal it out on of the limestone (that especially which was

qualities of limestone was a great evil against which they had to contend, and it was to this that he attributed the fact that some limestone was inferior for use in the puddling furnace to other. In the North of England he had worked limestone, but he admitted that the iron produced never had a good welding property; it was at ways red-short. The ends of the rails used to drop off as they were put through the rolls. He questioned the utility of limestone. It might do when the products was not ill sheets or other qualities of iron not requiring re heating; but for iron that had to be again put in the fire by the black smith, it was of very ittle if any service, in the iron. The lime was not early reduced to calcium, and what was wanted was something which would prevent the iron from absorbing the oxygen when it was being welder. If limestone benefited iron at all it was because by bettering the first own of the limestone upon the iron that gave them an advantage in the said of the limestone upon the iron that gave them an advantage in the using of it, but that combinations which tended to natify the iron were formed using the first of the two systems. The results of thee experiments made at Mr. Klivkaldy's, with a view of principal that it was been used by determine the could remember, used elay of an a unminous nature as flux. Clay of a silicious nature would not do.—Mr. Heating the device of the silicing of the investment of the limestone upon the iron that gave them an advantage in the said of the heavier trailing and were still in a serviceable condition.

The null conditions which tended to natify the iron were formed to the properties of the station plant from the other lands of the said rail, of the tonically entered the month of the said of the leaves the strength of the said of the tails, of the tonical fortices of the said of the text and not first the result of these cases disc strength. The flux should be throroughly metically and one iron had, every the plants. The results showed that the average s

A MEMBER here said that some iron which had just been worked under his discussion was sufficiently liquid when molten to destroy any fetting. Be outle as get any fetting to stand it. None of the pigs used were of stafford-hire mission way, but even then he could get no fetting sufficiently refractory. Be outlet but about a month ago he had experimented with stafford-hire pigs into any after the first heat, he not only had the cinder out, but looks through set one, of the furnace. Notwithstanding this, he was so but please in with the seed of the furnace. Notwithstanding this, he was so but please in with the seed of the furnace. Notwithstanding this, he was so but please in with the seed of the furnace. Notwithstanding this, he was so but please in with the seed of the furnace. Notwithstanding this, he was so but please in with the seed of the furnace. Notwithstanding this, he was so but please in the seed of the furnace. Notwithstanding this, he was so but please in the seed of the furnace. Notwithstanding this, he was so but please in the seed of the furnace. Notwithstanding the seed of the furnace was seed of hottom plates would be required.

Mr. Healey considered that one of the advantages in the using of line was as soon as it became free it readily took up with the phosphorus in the pig too, and the result was a phosphate of lime. —The Presupers and that it that was too constone, when used as a feetting, would benefit the iron by not giving off is carboic stone, when used as a feetting, would be ment the iron by not giving off is carboic stone, when used as a feetting, would be ment the promoters thought the first stone, when used as a feetting, would be continued and that if that was too continued and the result was a phosphate of lime. —The Presupers and that if that was too continued and the first of the investigations which are being conducted the general and it is been as a section of the wister of the investigations which are being conducted the general control of the present to pronounce a definite

THE PERMANENT WAY OF RAILWAYS.

THE PERMANENT WAY OF RAILWAYS.

At the Institution of Civil Engineers, on Tuesday (Mr. Aber. Nether, Vice-President, in the chair), the paper read was "On the Permanent Way of Railways," by Mr. R. Price Williams, M. Inst. C.E. When ten years since the subject of the maintenance and renewals of permanent way was discussed at the Institution, seel rails might be said to have been on their trial. In the few instances where they had been used they were laid rather as an experiment at stations, and in situations were, from the slow speed of the tuffle, no risk was incurred of those sudden fractures to which, it was feared, their brittle character rendered them peculiarly liable. Experience had, however, shown that these fears were groundless, and that steel, with the smil percentage of carbon used for rails, was a material greatly enjeries to iron, bothis strength and in durability, and not more little to sudden fracture. Seel rail and now almost entirely super-seed from rails on the main lines in this county, and the recent reduction in cost of manufacture would probably lead to steel beig used exclusively for rails.

In 1855 the author showed that the average life of iron rails under heavy taffe, was then only three years. Eince that time the goods and mineral trafficon some of the principal English railways had been doubled, and even trebled. As might be expected, this had led to increase expenditure in the maintenance and renewal to the more durable quality of the mat-rails. Thus, in the last ten years on the Great Northern Railway the tomage had increased 17 per cent.; on the Molind the ten mage had increased 115 per cent., and the cost of maintenance for permit of the largeton lines, the relatively small increase in the cost of maintenance and renewal made the Landon and Brighton lines, the relatively small increase in the cost of maintenance and the Landon and Brighton lines, the relatively small increase in the cost of and office charges.

In 1858 the half yearly reports of the railway companies were require

for se

cially the ralls with the punched holes, which showed an increased strength of should be reent, as compared with the untoughenced punched rails, about 50 per cent, as compared with the untoughenced punched rails, in conclusion, the author expressed a hope that in future steel rails would be in conclusion, the author expressed as would ensure, as an average, the maximum enmade of uniform of the instances referred to—about 30,000,000 darance already met with in some of the tables. With such a quality of material rous for a steel rail would be about 300,000,000 tons, equivalent on the taverage life of a steel rail would be about 300,000 tons, equivalent on the interpretation of the Great Northern Railway to a 42 years life, most heart of this increased duration would be to reduce the present average annual free effect of this increased duration would be to reduce the present average annual for the great of the great o

IMPROVED PROCESS IN TREATING ORES.

Messis, Oxland and Hocking's Patent Calciner has been in use Messrs Again some of the principal mines and metallurgical for several years. Britain and South America, and is also being introfor several years in some of the principal infines and meaninglear works of Great Britain and South America, and is also being introduced into the Australian colonies and Mexico. It is used for calcination of principal princip

I. Inst.

higher end of the tube is enclosed in the dust chamber, through which the arsenic and sulphur products evolved from the ore passes on to the condensing flues.

The ore is supplied through a small hopper at the upper end. The tube is slowly revolved, about once in four minutes, by water power, tube is slowly revolved, about once in four minutes, by water power. The ore is kept in constant motion in every part by the rolling of the particles over each other, and it is also carried up on the shelves and projected through the heated gases and vapours in steady streams. Very slortly after entering the tube the ore is ignited, the arsenic burning first, long before the sulphur, in large sheets of flame. The ore slowly advances as the tube is revolved, and, all things working well, by the time it has reached three parts of the way through the tube nearly the whole of the arsenic has been evolved; for the readining distance the ore continues of a bright red heat, with gradually less and less of flame, until finally discharged entirely free from any arsenical vapours. If the ore contain 12 to 15 per cent, of arsenic and about the same quantity of sulphur, after the tube has been sufficiently heated from the fireplace to ignite the ore, no further quantity of coal is required, and the fire in the fireplace is allowed to die out. Thus the combastibility of the metallic arsenic contained in the ore is rendered available as a substitute for the coal employed in other forms of calciners. This is of itself an important the firet is the firety than the firety of the coal employed in other forms of calciners. This is of itself an important the firety that the firety than the firety tained in the ore is rendered available as a substitute for the coal ployed in other forms of calciners. This is of itself an important, but it is of much greater importance as affecting the quantity quality of the arsenious acid, the principal object of the calcining ration, for by limiting the quantity of atmosphericair as closely ossible to the absolute requirements of the ore, the efficiency of conlensing flues is very greatly increased. By careful working stically the whole of the arsenic can be separated without evolves and of the absolute of the transition of the substitution of the arsenic can be separated without evolves the property any of the subhum; so that by substitute operation in practically the whole of the arsenic can be separated without evolving searcely any of the sulphur, so that by subsequent operation in another calciner the sulphur may be separated and used for other purposes. This is another important feature, inasmuch as the passing of sulphurous acid through the arsenious acid condensing flues

ag of sulphurous acid through the arsenious acid condensing flues; almost entirely avoided, and any chance of injury to vegetation in he neighbourhood entirely prevented.

Calcining operations are generally supposed to be excessively imple, but they really involve the most careful application of scientific principles. Thus, for example, at the starting of these calcines he problem was set of superseding the use of coal, by rightly adasting the proportions of atmospheric air to the metallic arsenic outsined in the ore. By the very careful and intelligent personal merrision of the working by Captain Isaac Richards this problem tained in the ore. By the very careful and intelligent personal pervision of the working by Captain Isaac Richards this problem been most successfully worked out, and so ores containing 15 per

his been most successfully worked out, and so ores containing 15 per cent of arsenic have without fuel been made to produce nearly 20 per cent of arsenious acid, much of it fit to send to market without refining but for a very slight admixture of fine dust.

The large calciner is fed by a locomotive, which conveys the crushed res from the crushers to the calciners, and a small boy, who watches the steady passing in of the ore, and the finished calcined product is moved off by the furnaceman in charge, who loads it into wagons, which are carried off by the same locomotive that feeds to the ore floors at Morwelham. It is a curious sight to watch the operation of the large calciner in full work, filled with sheets of many-coloured flames, streams of red-hot masses of pulverised ore flowing off the shelves, seeing it through the cold fireplace covered many-coloured flames, streams of red-hot masses of pulverised ore flowing off the shelves, seeing it through the cold fireplace covered up with dead ashes and cinders; and bearing in mind that the process is one of producing useless metallic arsenic in the form of valuable arsenious acid, by condensing and solidifying oxygen of the air in combination with the metal to the extent of more than I ton per diem. By the great economy of fuel and labour, the increased quantity and improved quality of the products obtainable by these calciers, ore can now be operated on and rendered marketable with facility which could not previously be touched, especially since the improvement that has take place in the demand for arsenic, and its consequent enhancement of value.

IMPROVED QUARTZ MILL.—A mill possessing several features of novely has been introduced by Messrs. C. wles and Cooper, of Sacramento, and designated the California Giant Quartz Mill; it is a combination of the old Mexican arrastra and the Chilian mill, so that hather combination of the designation combination of the old Mexican arrastra and the Chilian mill, so that both a crushing and grinding of the quartz is effected, and loss of power diminished. The power is applied to the periphery of the crushing wheel instead of the centre. This crushing wheel is 12 ft. diameter and 18 in. wide. Hard iron plates, 3 in. thick, are firmly bolted to the periphery of the wheel, the whole revolving around in a sectional disc, or pan, which is securely bolted to the flooring. The wheel is kept in its revolving course by a horizontal shaft passing through an elongated slot in an upright post, which post revolves in a suitable step or bearing in the centre of amalgamated plates. The horizontal shaft passing through the crusher wheel is properly secured by a washer, with a set screw to keep the said wheel to its centre, and prevent its going out of its regular course. The upright post is also connected at the top by passing through a boxing on the cross beam. The power is communicated from the engine or other power to the fly-wheel and shaft, with its geared pinion to the the cross beam. The power is communicated from the engine or other power to the fly-wheel and shaft, with its geared pinion to the gears on top of the crown wheel, on the side of which is another set of gearing which meshes into the gearing on the crusher wheel, thus making a compound leverage in the application of the power. As the manufacturers have a 12-ft. leverage from top to bottom of the crushing wheel, 8\frac{1}{2} ft. the diameter of the crown wheel, 8 in. in the diameter of the pinion, and a 4-ft. leverage in the driving wheel. by applying the power on this regions to the crown wheel, and the supplies the power on this regions to the crown wheel, and the supplies the power on this region to the crown wheel, and the supplies the power on this region to the crown wheel, and the crown wheel, and the crown wheel is the supplies the power on the crown wheel the crown wheel is the crown wh by applying the power on this principle they claim to be able to crush is tons per day of hard flint quartz, with from 6 to 8-horse power.

PRECIPITATION OF COPPER FROM SOLUTIONS,—The method for Precipitation of copper at present in use is subject to the great dissibuntage that the precipitate of metallic copper is found mixed with a whole series of basic salts and other impurities, which are formed curing the operation by the decomposition of sulphates other than the sulphate of copper contained in the liquid under treatment by the Société Anonyme du Cuivre Français, of Paris. They have found by experience that the copper is the first to precipitate, and that the other saits do not yield up their bases to form basic salts until the liquid which contains them has already parted with the copper. They have thus been led to modify the process of precipitation by conducting it under conditions in which the liquid is gradually heated, and is kept in motion so as to circulate through a series of vessels from top to bottom, thus bringing the molecules

and deep rage like-lied,

in succession into contact with the iron provided to precipitate them. The process is also applicable for the precipitation of the precious metals.

THE COPPER STANDARDS.

Enquiries are frequently made, especially by foreign correspondents, as to the reason why two precisely similar parcels—sometimes two portions of the same parcel—of copper ore sold at the Swansea ticketing on the same day, and immediately after each other, do not realise the same price per ton, although but one "standard" is announced for the whole. It has frequently been stated in the Mining Journal that the system of purchasing upon a pre-determined standard has long since been abandoned, if, indeed, it ever practically existed, and that at the present time the "average standard" is calculated and published at the conclusion of each sale merely to facilitate comparison, and thus show at a glance whether the market is making an upward or downward movement. As a matter of fact, the assay master of each smelting company, or smelter purchasing ore at a ticketing, makes his own assay, calculates therefrom the value per ton, and makes his bid accordingly. This is repeated for every parcel ticketed for. Now, however carefully a sampling may be taken, there will be some slight difference between them, yet the closeness of the bids shows that it would be practically impossible to secure greater fairness. The correspondence is really marvellous, especially in the case of ore approaching uniformity of quality, such as those of the Cape Copper Company, for the Swansea ticketing on the same day, and immediately after each formity of quality, such as those of the Cape Copper Company, for

Example.

The offering of several series of parcels regarded by the sellers as identical in produce at the Swansea ticketing on Tuesday affords an excellent opportunity for demonstrating this. First take parcels Nos. 13, 14, and 15 (Cape ores), of which the sellers' produce was 27 per cent. for each. The Copper Miners Company, Williams Foster, Sweetland, and Roberts, each bid 200, per ton for each parcel; Mason and Elkington bid 200, for 13 and 15, and 200, 9s, 6d, for No. 14; Grenfell bid 200, 5s, for each parcel. The parcels were sold at 200, 12s, 6d., which price was offered by C. Lambert for each, but as Nevill Druce also offered 200, 12s, 6d, for the first parcel No. 13 was divided between them. Thus seven of the ten smelters bidding agreed with the seller that the produce of the three parcels was identical, the eighth differed only as to the produce of No. 14, the ninth agreed with the purchaser as to the value of No. 13, differed from the majority by 1s, only as to that of No. 15 bidding 200, 1s, and differed from the majority by 4s, only, bidding 190, 16s, for No. 14; the tenth smelter bid 200, 2s., 200, 4s., and 200, 10s. respectively. Such an analysis as this should suffice to convince sceptical sellers that the intrinsic value of ore as indicated by the sample taken alone influences each particular smelter in the price he bids, and not any caprice or accident, as has sometimes been suggested. The presence of a very slight, proportion of any deleteins in gradient in The offering of several series of parcels regarded by the sellers as

sellers that the intrinsic value of ore as indicated by the sample taken alone influences each particular smelter in the price he bids, and not any caprice or accident, as has sometimes been suggested. The presence of a very slight proportion of any deleterious ingredient in No. 14 would account for the bid 4s. below the majority, and that there was something peculiar in this parcel appears to be indicated by Masonand Elkington bidding 9s.6d. in excess for it, although they agreed with the majority as to the value of the other two parcels. Having taken an instance where the majority of the buyers agree with the sellers as to the identity of produce, another may be referred to as evidence of the liability of sellers as well as buyers to secure unreliable samples. Fortunately, there is another series of Cape parcels, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, in the same sale which permits of this. The seller regards the produce of No. 1 and No. 2 as identical, 323; whilst be gives 32½ as the produce of No. 3. It is probable that they were all of equal produce, for six smelters—Copper Miners, Williams Foster, British and Foreign, Mason and Elkington, Sweetland, and Roberts—bid for them on the basis of identical produce; and four smelters disagreed with the majority and with the seller, but in so remarkable a manner as to indicate rather irregularity of sample than difference of produce. All the three parcels were purchased at 24l. 16s. per ton, by Vivian, Grenfell, and Nevill Druce respectively; whilst Charles Lambert offered 24l, 4s. for No. 1, valued No. 2 at 24l. 6d., and No. 3 at 24l. 8l. Bat here is the peculiarity. Vivian, who purchased No. 1 for 24l. 16s. per ton, regarded No. 1 and No. 3 as identical, and bid only 24l. per ton for each; Grenfell, who purchased No. 2 for 24l. 16s. per ton, regarded No. 1 and No. 3 as identical, bidding only 24l. 11s. per ton for each; Grenfell, who purchased No. 1; thus showing that they regarded each of the three parcels as of different value, yet did not agree as to the order of the diffe made upon the samples assayed, and that although sellers may some-times be disappointed with the results obtained, there is not the slightest ground for complaint of want of integrity in the conduct of the ticketing.

THE METALLIC INDUSTRY OF WURTEMBERG.

From a just published report by Her Majesty's diplomatic repre-sentative on the Agriculture and Commerce of Wurtemberg in the year 1874, we gain some information respecting the state of this branch of trade in that country. What may be termed metallic in-dustry, which employs 4000 hands, turning out about 600,000% worth of worked iron, was one of the hardest hit in 1874. The number of workmen is said to have a ininished about one-fourth, though the price of coal fell about 20 per cent., yet, owing to stock on hand, high wages, and slack demand, the prices of rough rolled-iron, ironhigh wages, and slack demand, the prices of rough rolled-iron, ironplates, and cast-iron for machines, falling respectively 13, 10, and
15 to 20 per cent., left no margin for prolit on these articles, more
especially when exposed to the Belgian and Lorraine competition.
The large foundries at Wasseralfingen had to reduce their hands from
1674 to 1284, their sales diminished by more than one-third—249,272
centners (centner is about 1 cwt.)—a falling off from the previous
year of 91,946 centners, and representing a money value of about
200,000l., against 290,000l. in the previous year. The Esslingen Ironworks, having secured an order for 54 locomotives for the Ural Railway, were able to keep on their 1500 workmen. Other ironworks,
with improved mechanical appliances, succeeded in driving a fair
trade in chilled cast articles; and cast-steel gave fair profits, as did
agricultural machines and implements, when, as in the Stuttgart
and Laupheim Works, the quality of the articles was so much improved by the introduction of skilled hands from the Rhenish ironworks as to enable the manufacturers to fear no longer even British works as to enable the manufacturers to fear no longer even British competition. In surgical instuments Tuttlingen can undersell Berlin, Vienna, Solingen, and Paris. The hardware trade, Solingen being now devoted to the manufacture of arms, commanded good sales at high prices. Wages were for smelters from 1l. to 1l. 5s. per week, those of day labourers from 2s. to 2s. 4d. per day. In other more skilled branches from 3s. to 4s. per day were earned, and still more at piecework.

skilled branches from 3s. to 4s. per day were earned, and still more at piecework.

The above wages are those paid by the Bruderhaus, in Reutlingen, a company the origin of which is worth describing. Some 20 years ago Dr. Werner, a benevolent clergyman, gave up his cure, and buying land near Reutlingen, founded an agricultural colony, the principle of which was the utilisation of the neglected productive power of the maimed, crippled, and others whose feebleness excluded them from the labour market. The scheme proved successful, and Dr. Werner extended it to industrial undertakings; these, however, owing either to the multiplicity of his engagements. these, however, owing either to the multiplicity of his engagements, or to his want of tecanical and financial experience, failed; but a society was formed, and with their assistance Dr. Werner has been enabled to carry out his various plans with great success, and the Bruderhaus, of Reutlingen, whether as ironnasters, cotton spinners, or calico weavers, occupy a leading position in the industrial world.

The manufacture of musical instruments occupies 1005 hands in Wurtemberg, in 39 factories. Of these 26, employing 875 hands, are in Stuttgart. Orders come in, not only from European countries, but from New Zealand, East Indies, and Canada, faster than they can be executed, principally for pianos and harmoniums. In flutes of late years they have successfully competed even with

Vienna. In the last 15 years 60,000 instruments have been turned

Vienna. In the last 15 years 60,000 instruments have been turned out, representing a value of about 1,250,000% sterling. A workman's wages are about 55%, per annum. There are thirteen manufactories of organs, employing 121 workmen, the principal one being founded in 1820, at Ludwigsburg, by Walcher, with an extensive foreign connection. Workmen's wages about 42% per annum.

Mr. Dudley E. Saurin concludes his careful report with some very sensible observations on the condition of the working classes, which cannot but be read with deep interest in this country. It can scarcely be doubted (he writes) but that a gradual change in the characteristic features of the German artizan is in progress; the old relations of confidence between him and the employer are disappearing; the question of breach of contract which now practically carries with it no penalty for the workman, is one on which, as in England, masters feel most strongly. High wages, and employment always forthcoming, are gradually weaning the German from his life-long patient devotion to his special science, craft, or industry; his tastes are becoming more luxurious, and his neighbours returning with wealth from America tempt him to try the short cuts to fortune. At home, in the meantime, his position is daily improving, his wages probably do not fall far short of 1½, per week, and, though the necessaries of life have become somewhat cheaper, have suffered no reduction; for his instruction, evening classes are open to him, where, for a nominal fee, if not gratis, he can receive a liberal education. Workmen's houses, information offices, reading rooms, daining rooms, baths and wash houses, people's kitchens, and savings' banks have been founded for his benefit, mostly either originated or supported by the Stuttgart Association for the welfare of the labouring classes, founded in 1866. The Stuttgart Frauenverein plays a somewhat similar part for the women, having founded a home for workwomen, where, on payment of 1s, per week, women to the number of 240 can

COAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Allegheny Coal Field is in all respects the most valuable and important, as it is the largest, not only of the United States but of the world. It contains every known gradation of coal, with abundance of valuable deposits of iron ores, and the quality of these minerals is unsurpassed in excellence. Nowhere are the coal measures more than 2500 ft. in thickness, and as they are the latest deposits in this region they are not capped, as are many of the call fields of Europa. than 2500 ft. in thickness, and as they are the latest deposits in this region they are not capped, as are many of the coal fields of Europe, by the heavy and watery strata of the newer formations of the mesozoic age, which require costly, and in many cases almost ruinous, outlays of money in searching for productive ground, and in sinking through dangerous and watery rocks to reach even the upper seams of coal. In addition to these natural advantages, the Allegheny coal field is traversed by numerous navigable streams of water, whose beds sink down through the coal measures, and not only lay bare the numerous seams of coal, but furnish natural transportation to

beds sink down through the coal measures, and not only lay bare the numerous seams of coal, but furnish natural transportation to great and growing markets.

The area of the coal fields has been variously computed by geologists as containing from 55,000 to 70,000 square miles. Dr. Newberry, the eminent geologist of Ohio, states its area at 60,000 square miles. In the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania the aggregate thickness of workable coal is 200 ft. in 2175 ft. of coal measures. In the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania, near the city of Pittsburgh, through which the basin or trough of the great trank of the coal field passes southwards, and where the full thickness of the coal rocks reach 2000 ft., from 60 to 70 ft. of workable coal doubtless exist. In West Virginia, where the Kanawha river cuts the coal measures to their base, 78 ft. of thickness of coal, in 16 different seams, the thinnest of which is 2½ ft., are revealed; and along the Ohio river, from Bellaire to Pomeroy, where the coal strata on the Ohio side reach from 1200 to 1400 ft. in thickness, 40 to 50 ft. of coal refound. The number of workable seams, and consequent thickness of coal in every division of the coal area, are in proportion to the thickness of the coal-bearing rocks. Beginning at the foundation stone on which the coal measures rest, and reaching up to a height of 400 ft., to the base of the barren measures, it may be stated in general terms that in the bituminous regions 3 ft. of coal exist for every 50 ft. of strata. The next 400 ft. in ascending order are generally barren of workable coals, but from the Pittsburgh seam the every 50 ft. of strata. The next 400 ft. in ascending order are generally barren of workable coals, but from the Pittsburgh seam, the lowest bed of the upper series, to the outcrops on top of the coal strata, the same general estimate of 3 ft. of workable coal to every

lowest oed of the upper series, to the outcrops on top of the coatstrata, the same general estimate of 3 ft. of workable coal to every 50 ft. of rock will hold good.

These estimates do not, of course, include strata removed by the crosions of the numerous valleys which traverse the coal field in all directions, nor the vast areas over which coal is due, but where it never has been deposited, or it has been after deposition removed by denudation during the subsidence of the coal marsh; and another element of subtraction is found in the numerous faults of the coal beds, such as the presence of clay seams, "horsebacks," and sheets of sandstone and shale running through the coal, &c. and when to this is added the losses occasioned by crushed and lost pillars in mining and elack coal made in screening, it may be safely estimated that not more than 12 ft. of thickness of coal can be drawn upon as applied to the whole of the coal area of 59,000 square miles. This estimate would give seven hundred and forty-three billions four hundred and twenty-four million tons as the aggregate future yield of the mines, an amount nearly ten times greater than the estimates of the Royal Coal Commission, who include all coals of I foot thick.

The coal output of our country at the first centennial of our national.

The coal output of our country at the first centennial of our national the coal output of our country at the first centennia of our national life reaches 50,000,000 tons annually, and is doubling itself every ten years, and will doubtless continue doing so for the next half-century to come. At this rate of exhaustion the return of the next centennial would make such a drain upon our coal resources as to alarm the nation for the future coal supply were all the coals raised from the Allegheny coal field alone.—Andrew Roy.

— Engineering and Mining Journal (New York).

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—The invention of Mr. ISAAC LOWTHIAN MANUFACTURE OF IMON.—The invention of Mr. ISAAC LOWITHAN BELL, M.P., of Rounton Grange, Yorkshire, consists in taking certain kinds of iron as it comes from the converter or furnace, adding to it spiegeleisen, and transferring it into a puddling-furnace, where it is worked either by manual labour or by mechanical means; the product is finished as puddled iron.

FIBROUS PUDDLED IRON.—In a paper addressed to the Academy of Sciences M. H. Le Chatelier adds some important information to our knowledge of this most important of all metals. The fracture our knowledge of this most important of all metals. The fracture of a bar of puddled and rolled iron generally presents a fibrous texture, denoting a complete want of homogeneouness in the metallic mass. This is due to the presence of extraneous matter mechanically interspersed in the iron, and which has hitherto been considered to consist of scorize from the puddling furnace and oxides of iron; but no direct analysis had until now been undertaken to settle the question, and no attempt been made to separate these impurities from the mass. Following M. Schlœsing's plan for the analysis of cast-iron, our author caused a stream of chlorine to pass over a piece of thorous iron at a dull red heat. The metal was thus entirely volatilised, leaving behind a skeleton of the exact shape of the original piece, but of such extreme tenacity and lightness that it would fall to e, but of such extreme tenacity and lightness that it would fall to es by merely blowing upon it. The colour of this residue is a nish white; it consists in a great measure of silica, with a small proportion of oxide of iron—in fact, the scorice mechanically enclosed in the mass, and which resisted the action of the gas, while the iron and the metalloids combined with it were completely volatilised. The proportion of this residue is about 1 per cent, of the whole mass, But there is this curious circumstance to be remarked, that these extraneous particles are not capricously disseminated, but are arranged with some degree of regularity. They are all similarly oriented; they lie in long parallel files in the direction along which the bar was rolled. If it be wire, the residue will be a bunch of whitish threads; if sheet-iron, there will still be fibres, but so joined together as to form leaves bound, as it were, in a book, and admitting of being separated with the blade of a penknife. This is naturally the cause of weakness in an iron bar.—Galignani.

ANOTHER NEW EXPLOSIVE-HERAKLIN.

The recent lamentable explosion of dynamite and the general, although perhaps groundless, mistrust in all nitroglycerine compounds has caused increased attention to be again turned to the many new explosives introduced within the past few years, and which, whilst vastly more powerful than the blasting-powder usually employed, is equally free from danger and as economic, or even more so, in use. Taking advantage of the present opportunity, another new explosive—Heraklin, which is an improved quality of diorrexin, a blasting-powder in considerable favour among the miners of Austro-Hungary—is being brought forward; and as very gratifying certificates of its efficiency and cheapness have been given by prominent French mining engineers, it is probable that the material will meet with a favourable reception in this country. The patents by which the invention is secured are not yet sufficiently advanced to permit of the details of constituents of the powder and process of manufacture being published, but an early opportunity will be taken to make all these particulars known. In the meantime, it may be stated that in its present form, although it is so safe that in Austro-Hungary its manufacture and transport by railway is permitted almost without restriction, The recent lamentable explosion of dynamite and the general form, although it is so safe that in Austro-Hungary its manufacture and transport by railway is permitted almost without restriction, it is claimed to possess considerable advantages over the powders ordinarily used, especially when applied in hard and compact rocks. The weight of heraklin is at least 30 per cent. less than that of ordinary gunpowder, yet the same volume produces a more powerful effect; whilst the price, in Austria, being at least 15 per cent. lower than that of ordinary blasting-powder, it follows that a saving of 45 per cent. is effected by its adoption.

The composition of heraklin is stated to be such that its explosion camput be affected either by heavy blows or by friction of any

The composition of heraklin is stated to be such that its explosion cannot be effected either by heavy blows or by friction of any kind; indeed it will not explode until brought into contact with a blaze of fire, and then only when deposited in a hermetically closed space. No particular manipulation is necessary in employing it. This explosive is generally used in the form of meal or flour—granulated or not. The loading of a mine with heraklin is effected precisely in the same way as the loading with ordinary gunpowder; but it is requisite to ram the charge tightly into the boring-hole. The explosion is then safely and easily effected, either by electricity or with an ordinary fuse. The process of charging, or even the withdrawal of the charge in case of misfire, is said to be positively free from danger; and considering the relative safety of heraklin and dynamite, it is remarked that in order to appreciate the advantages accruing from the use of heraklin in comparison with the employment of dynamite, the vast importance of the entire innocurouses of the former must, above all, be fully considered. Moreover, a very great difference in the cost price of these two explosives is well worthy of being taken into account. Dynamite No.1, hitherto highly approved of for all blasting purposes in large mines and over, a very great difference in the cost price of these two explosives is well worthy of being taken into account. Dynamite No. 1, hitherto highly approved of for all blasting purposes in large mines and quarries (composed of granite or other hard stone), is at least three times dearer than heraklin. To this important consideration the fact must be added that the quantity of dynamite employed is rather larger than that which is necessary in using heraklin, whilst the power of the explosion is equally great; hence the pecuniary advantage resulting from the employment of heraklin is clearly proved. The cost price of dynamite Nos. 2 and 3, although much inferior to No. 1 in point of strength, is still much dearer than that of heraklin; at the same time the explosive power of the latter, as well in solid as in loose stone, is decidedly greater than that of dynamite Nos. 2 and 3. Again, heraklin may be used in all seasons, as temperature exercises no influence whatever on this explosive. It is, therefore, equally applicable—nay unquestionably preferable—to dynamite during severe frosts, as the latter explosive becomes easily frozen, and in that state is unfit for use. True, there is a process of thawing frozen dynamite, but it is at all times attended with more or less danger. Heraklin may be exposed to humidity, or even to immersion in water, without deteriorating; when dried again, either in the open air or in a warm place, its original strength will be found undiminished.

For some years past heraklin has been exclusively employed in the construction of the senerate of Trieste Figure and Spalesten.

andiminished.

For some years past heraklin has been exclusively employed in the construction of the seaports of Trieste, Fiume, and Spalato, and Messrs. Dussaud Brothers, the contractors, have given a very satisfactory testimonial to the effect that they are fully satisfied with it, after more than three years experience of it, and they prefer it both for the facility with which it is used and its freedom from danger. Highly complimentary testimonials have also been received from Mr. Laur, of St. Etienne, who states that at the Bellevue pits the innequences of the yangurs resulting from the explacion was the innocuousness of the vapours resulting from the explosion was proved; from Mr. F. Mairez, of St. Etienne; from Mr. Maignot, of the Cruss (Ardreche) Hydraulic Lime Works; from Messrs, Soul-lier et Brunot, of Le Teil, who add to their testimonial that they will the Cruas (Ardreche) Hydraulic Lime Works; from Messrs. Soullier et Brunot, of Le Teil, who add to their testimonial that they will look forward with pleasure to the granting of the authority to manufacture the material in France, as they could use from 20,000 to 25,000 kilogrammes annually; and from several others. It is, moreover, stated that heraklin has been successfully employed in the construction of the Brenner, Prince Radolphus, Francis Joseph, and the Salzburg-Tyroi Railways, contracted for by the company for the construction of railways in Vienna, from whom certificates, in corroboration of these facts, have also been received. Large quantities of heraklin have likewise been sold, and are now being delivered to the contractors of the Dalmatian railways. Furthermore, a contract for delivery has just been concluded with the contractors of the Salzkammergut Railway, which has recently been concessioned by the Austrian Government. Finally, the successful employment of this new explosive in the prosecution of the Danube Regularisation Works is a fact equally worthy of notice. It is asserted that the manufacture is so entirely free from danger that an accidental explosion could not be caused by imprudence or otherwise; whilst a factory capable of producing from 5 to 8 tons per day can be worked with only a capital of 800. or 900l. The workmen acquire a perfect knowledge of their several duties in the course of a few days. The price in Austria is equal to about 53s, per cwt., and there is no reason why it should not be sold as cheaply in this country, whilst the profit on the manufactured article is said to be unusually remunerative. It is understood that steps are being taken to secure the development of the invention in Great Britain, and as soon as pending negociations are concluded the necessary announcement will be made in the advertising columns of Britain, and as soon as pending negociations are concluded the ne-cessary announcement will be made in the advertising columns of

COAL-CUTTING BY MACHINERY.—In carrying out the invention of Mr. Bain Munro; of Forfar, the holder is formed with a conical recess or socket on its face, and a hole is bored through from the bottom of the conical recess to the back of the holder. The cutter is in the form of a hollow or solid cone or conical frustrum, and is formed with a nipple or button on a short shank at its small end, which button is adapted to engage in a kind of internally grooved cup formed in the end of a holding spindle, which is entered through the hole in the holder. The cup end of the holding spindle is slit diametrically, so that the two halves can spring a little to or from

furnace, or it may be separated therefrom, by which means he is able to mix in large proportion the atmospheric air to be consumed with the gas. He affixes a pipe to act as a conductor of the air in such a position as to heat it; this uses up the waste heat after it has done its work, and introduces it into the reservoir in its hot state, by means of a cap placed on the mixer for the introduction of air alone

MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS OF THE WEEK. Messrs. F. W. Mansell and Co. (Sworn Stock and Share Brokers) Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street, write to us as follows:

Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street, write to us as follows:—

I.X.L.(Gold and Silver)—COMSTOCK MINES, No. VIII.—In his standard work—"The National Wealth of California"—Mr. Titus F. Cronise thus refers to the I.X.L. Gold and Silver Mines:—"The mines of Alpine County consist almost wholly of argentiferous lodes. The ledges here are usually of large size, and crop out boldly, being often traceable for miles by their surface projections. Should they prove persistent in depth, and continue to carry ores of no higher grade than are found near the surface, the veins could be worked with profit, owing to their immense size, and the unsurpassed facilities that everywhere exist for the economical extraction and reduction of their ores. In regard to supplies of wood, whether required for fuel or lumber, and also of water, whether to be used for propelling machinery or other purposes. Alpine County is without a propelling machinery or other purposes, Alpine County is without a rival on either the California or Nevada side of the Sierra." Mr. A propelling machinery or other purposes, Alpine County is without a rival on either the California or Nevada side of the Sierra." Mr. A. F. Wheeler, an independent shareholder, who has twice visited the I.X.L. Gold and Silver Mines (once prior to his application for shares, and once subsequently thereto) says:—"I have been over both the upper and lower I.X.L. tunnels, and can assure you that when the proper moment arrives there will be no difficulty in attacking anyone of several choice spots, and extracting ore, too, that will assay from \$100 to \$1000 per ton all the time. Indeed, I saw some pieces in the roof of the tunnel—and ore more or less valuable is visible, I may say, throughout its entire length—which would assay \$2000 per ton. Ore is more visible and promising in the lower than in the upper tunnel, but even in the latter the face, which is in 350 ft., proves the ledge to be 12 ft. wide at that point, and shows very good ore," To this important testimony Mr. Wheeler adds:—"You will see that I think highly of this mine; and who would not? All the people here do, and daily evidence is received from Virginia City people in their identifying our ores as either from the Yellow Jacket or Ophir Mines, both on the Comstock lode. I.X.L. is both better and richer than the other mines." Mr. James Champion, United States Surveyor for Alpine County, says:—"I am satisfied if the I.X.L. Mines were only on the San Francisco Stock Board there would be quite an excitement about them. It is a great bity the company day not furnish the necessary funds now that they want they would not furnish the necessary funds now that they that they that they that they want they that they that they that they that they want they that they they have the they want they are the same that they are the same than the tenter that they are the same that they are the same than they are the same than the same Champion, United States Surveyor for Alpine County, says:—"I am satisfied if the I.X.L. Mines were only on the San Francisco Stock Board there would be quite an excitement about them. It is a great pity the company do not furnish the necessary funds now that they have a fortune just within their grasp, and have just reached the place where they will be remunerated for their outlay." We have already informed our, readers that by the placing of the 40,000 shares ample, and more than ample, capital has been provided for the purchase and erection of the necessary reduction works, extensive development of the mines, and the formation of a reserve fund equal to every possible contingency. Capt. John Chalmers, brother of the manager, has written as follows:—"I resided at Silver Mountain for nearly three years, engaged in mining, and part of the work at the I.X.L. Mines was done under my supervision. I do not require to write formal reports as to the value and permanency of these fissure veins, but beg to confirm the reports you already have upon the property from Messrs, Lewis Chalmers, Arthur F. Wheeler, Profs. Raymond, Rickard, and others, as being within my knowledge of the actual facts." At this stage of our enquiry it may be useful to mention that the ore is an antimonial sulphide (ruby silver, both light and dark), mixed with silver glance, and the black sulphuret; matrix quartz; and that "glance" is a name given to some minerals which possess a metallic or pseudo-metallic lustre, an order of minerals containing eight genera—Copper-glance, silver-glance, lead-glance, tellurium-glance, bismuth-glance, antimony-glance and melane-glance. The forthcoming advices from the LX L. an order of minerals containing eight genera—Copper-glance, suver-glance, lead-glance, tellurium-glance, bismuth-glance, antimony-glance, and melane-glance. The forthcoming advices from the I.X.L. Mines are awaited with much interest, as they will, no doubt, communicate information concerning the purchase of the mill and the resumption of vigorous operations at the mines.

EXCHEQUER (Gold and Silver)—No. VII.—The advices this week are again of a favourable character. The engine-shaft is down 344 ft.; some ruby silver ore of marvellous richness is being taken from the stope (now up 24 ft.) in the 200 ft. level. In this part of the lode one vein is 2 in, wide, and exceedingly rich; another running parallel thereto has been struck 12 in, east of the first, and near the hanging wall; the manager has decided to stope here also. The north drift in the 300 ft. level, where the rich ruby silver was first met with, is now in 122 ft. The Accacia tunnel, being run by contract at \$10 a foot, has struck water, indicating the nearness of the lode; this is the northern continuation of the L.X.L. lodes, where they will form a junction; large deposits of ore are expected at this point, considernow in 122 ft. ably increasing the value of the property. There is to be seen at the offices of the company a remarkably rich stone of ruby silver ore just received from the mine; this was taken from the new stope in the 200 ft. level, and it is not too much to say that when assayed its the 200 ft. level, and it is not too much to say that when assayed its silver contents will be equal to anything yet extracted from the richest of the Comstock Mines. Its significance, however, is in the fact that it confirms the favourable opinion which the manager has so often expressed as to the successful future of the property. From the earliest history of the Exchequer Mine each stage of development has strengthened the testimony of Mr. Chalmers, and the recent intelligence indicates an outcome of even greater remunerative results then foresed down by the most senging. The Alivne Chamila.

intelligence indicates an outcome of even greater remunerative results than foreshadowed by the most sanguine. The Alpine Chronicle of April 29, has the following:—

"Manager Chalmers, having given the different grades of the Exchequer ore a fair working at the mill, all to his satisfaction, will close down on the mill to night for the purpose of adding a 10-stamp battery and a furnace of 30 tons capacity. In the meantime ore will be raised from the mine, so that there will be hundred so tons ready for reduction when the mill and furnace are ready to run. When these improvements are complete our London cousins will not have to face so many trish dividends.

An expert—Mr. Knox, of the Gold State Foundry, can health. Being a mining expert, he killed time by giving the district a thorough examination, and is enthusiastic in the opinion that the Alpine will be a second Comstock."

CONDES OF CHILI (Silver-Lead) .- Mr. James Seccombe, who CONDES OF CHILI (Silver-Lead).—Mr. James Seccombe, who has just been sent out to represent the company, has telegraphed that he has made a cursory examination of the mines, satisfying himself that they are very valuable; the Isolina Mine, Mr. Seccombe says, will easily produce 300 tons of ore per month; he estimates the ore in sight at 3000 tons; samples taken from the bottom yielded 55 ozs. of silver per ton. One of the most important statements is that the mines can be worked during the whole year. Mr. Seccombe advises the shipment of only the richest ores, and smelting the remainder (a smelting establishment is included in the purchase). The whole of this information is entirely confirmatory of that previously received from Mr. Coward, of the Argentine Company. It may be useful to mention that the strata are principally porphyry, and that useful to mention that the strata are principally porphyry, and that the company has seven distinct mines scattered about upon the south side of the mountain. Each mine has 800 varas on the length of the lode, by 100 varas wide. From the distance each mine is from the other, and the nature of the ground, it is difficult to know positively whether they all have different lodes; the general opinion being that such is the case. Each lode is strong and masterly in appearance, varying in width from 1 to 2 metres, and all containing more the hold in the holder. The cup end of the holding spindle is slit diametrically, so that the two halves can spring a little to or from each other, and when the butoon of the cutter is forced in it opens the halves, and they then close on it.

IMPROVED GAS FURNACE.—Mr. W. JACKSON, of Peckham, contracts a furnace instead of the ordinary one where the coal or fuel is thrown on the fire or furnace bars, and he adopts a system similar to that used in the manufacture of gas. He arranges a retort to hold coal or fuel for producing gas, he constructs under it a fireplace to produce heat, which he supplies with the coke or breeze obtained from the retort. The gas is passed from the retort through water from the retort. The gas is passed from the retort through water in a tank to separate the tar from it, and through a purifier for lighting and ordinary purposes, but the great object of the invention is to pass the gas into a reservoir cast on to the front and back of the

portant statement is confirmed by Mr. Coward, when he says—a has the mine is now, 300 tons per mouth can be extracted by fair working." The calculation is that each ton of ore will leave a net proof 100., in which case the present output should realise a profit of 30000. Per mouth, or 36,0000. Per annum, upon a capital of 80,000.

of 10%, in which case the present output about realise a profit of 30,00%, per month, or 36,000%, per annum, upon a capital of 80,00%. BLUETENT CONSOLIDATED (HYDRAULIC GOLD).—The announcement that water is flowing through the entire length of the company's canal, from head to point of the operations, makes a first start in the history of the company, and cannot fail to give an investment of the company and cannot fail to give an investment of the start in the history of the company, and cannot fail to give an investment of the control of the control of the first in anything even approaching an adequate supply of water has been obtainable. Although the canal was finished in October last the vented any water passing through; the same cause operating also against the purchase of water from other ditch owners. The value of this canal to the company will be appreciated at once when we mention that the water used in the desultory washing of last scales, when the work was idle for days together waiting for a supply, out \$14,500—a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the debenture determined to the company of the property will be more rapid, and the returns more commensurate with the undoubted richness of the gravel.

richness of the gravel.

PATELEY BRIDGE LEAD MITES AND SMELTING COMPANT.—
The report is again most satisfactory. The Lumb vein continues to yield good ore, worth 1 ton per fathom, the lode being 4ft. with. Fielding's is worth, at the two points, 2½ tons per fathom, and likely to further improve; the engine-shaft is being sunk vigorously. The Pringap vein, a point of the greatest importance, is producing good ore, and encouraging in appearance. The Sun vein, another of the important points of operation, is producing 1 ton of ore perfathon. vein in the stope is improving, now producing 11 ton of per fathom. Shares are firmer.

WEST PATELEY BRIDGE (Land).—Some good stones of solid one have been broken from the bottom of No. 1 shaft. A cross-cut have been commenced in the 42, where it is reported a fine lode was cut into in the forebreast, with solid branches of lead ore. The charge are enquired for at quotations.

WEST ASSHETON (Lead).—The latest information is to the effect that the lode in the 40 is 3ft, wide, 18 in. of which is solid leaf; the shaft has reached a depth of about 68 fms., and the lode will be tersected in the 60 cross-cut in the course of the next few days. The 70 is expected to be reached in about three weeks; the sinking of the shaft will be vigorously continued to the 80.

STOCK EXCHANGE GENERAL MARKETS.—A better tone has been STOCK EXCHANGE GENERAL MARKETS.—A better tone has been observable for home and foreign securities, although the amount of business continues to be on an extremely limited scale. The inprovement has been more in the nature of a reaction from the excessive depression than the result of any altered estimate of the prospects of the near future. There are "times and seasons" on the Stock Exchange when the influences of an unfavourable character are forced into preminence, and others are neglected, and these are are forced into prominence, and others are neglected, and these are sure to be followed by a state of things that presents the obverse of the medal. The Eastern Question is not less threatening than it was: the elements portending coming trouble are, if anything, more marked, but there has not been the same readiness to allow this cause to produce its accustomed effects.

RAILWAYS .- In this department there has been little to encourage RAILWAYS.—In this department there has been little to encounce purchases beyond the expectation—made the most of in some quater—that the traffics will be heavy during the Whitsuntide holidays. The returns of the southern lines show a considerable decrease. The tendency, however, has been towards greater firmness, without considerable improvement in any one instance.

FOREIGN BONDS.—The leading feature has again been in Egyptians, As prices in the early part of the week came better from Paris, there was more inclination to take a hopeful view of the future. Purchases on Paris account had a re-assuring effect, and though the intimation of the payment of the coupons of the Nine per Cents, only affects a loan of 50,000%, it was not without its influence.

MISCELLANEOUS, -In the American railway market there has been a fall in Eries, both ordinary and preference. In Carronk Preference and Canada are fractionally lower. In Canadian, Grand

PNEUMATIC STAMPS .- At a former meeting of the Killifreth PNEUMATIC STAMPS.—At a former meeting of the Killifreth Mining Company a resolution was passed authorising the agents to purchase and erect suitable steam-stamps according to the requisements of the mine, whenever they deemed it necessary. Since the enquiries have been made as to the best stamps to be erected, and trials have taken place in the presence of the agents of Mr. Husband's Paenade Stamps, with the most satisfactory results. At the meeting last week Cytain Googh spoke very highly of them, and expressed himself pleased with the result that were obtained. Mr. Husband explained the principle of his stamps, and also the improvements he had made in them since the pneumatic stamp was left in the country, about seven years ago. He undertock, if his stamp were adopted in the mine, the wear and tear of them for two years, and guaranted that it should be less than the wear and tear of the best constructed stamps in the country of Cornwall. Some discussion followed, during which it was stated the Scholl's pneumatic stamps were about to be tried at Wheal Kitty, St. Ages, and eventually it was determined that the agents should witness this trial before it was decided which set of stamps should be used.

"PREMANTION MONEY"—The action of the Huntington Const

"PROMOTION MONEY."-The action of the Huntington Copper and Sulphur Company (Limited) against Mr. William Henderson, chemical manufacturer in Glasgow and Irvine, for payment of 10,000l., the sum which, it is alleged, he received as promotion 10,000%, the sum which, it is alleged, he received as promotion money for obtaining directors for the company, was brought before Lord Young in the Court of Session, at Glasgow last week. It is alleged that the mines purchased were not worth hif the money, that the reports were incorrect, and that the defender acted illegally in accepting the 10,000%, the restination of which is now demanded. Mr. Henderson, on the other hand, maintains that the money he obtained was for substantial services rendered, and that he has not see a gainer, but a loser by the transaction. Lord Young expressed an opinion afavorable to the defender. His Lordship believed that a legal fraud had been committed, though he did not attribute to the defender personal or intentional dishonesty; he simply followed a bad habit which is common among many may who would not do a dishonest action. Lord Young warned counsed that any eidence they might lead would have no effect upon his mind; but having add so, the left them to pursue what course they thought best. Evidence was then left for the purpose of having the case taken to a higher court; after which Lord Young said he thought it a clear case that the pursuers were entitled to judgment for 10,960%, and interest. As, however, the case was important, his Lordship said be would put his reasons in writing.

Winford Red Hematite Iron Ore Company.—Owing to some misunderstanding between the members of the Committee of lavestigation appointed last year, exception has been taken to the arrangements entered into between the committee and the directors for the amicable adjustment of disputes, and Mr. T. Sherwood Smith, who is just recovering from a severe illness which has incapacitated him for many months, has published the hostile report originally prepared by himself and two other members of the committee of investigation. The policy of publishing it being questioned, "it was referred to the solicitors as both sides, Mr. Underhill for the company, and Mr. Rowlands for the comfittee to confer with the committee as to an offer to be made by certain of the directors but has the assets of the company." A substituted report drawn up by the solicitors was issued. This Mr. T. 8. Smith did not sunction, but stipulated "that what ever offer was made on the part of the directors is should be optional with any shareholder to accept it, or to remain in the company with the directors. Smith states that he believes no shareholder became aware that such a right habeen stipulated for, and it is utterly repudiated on the part of the directors; is considers there has been a breach of faith, and, therefore, publishes the report. The committee were appointed on Oct. 19, 1875, and all facilities were afforded them by the directors and officers of the company with free access to the book, deeds, papers, and documents belonging to the company. The Red House estate, Winford, freehold, was purchased of Mr. Higgs by Mr. Gibbs for 9700., of which ing in very important particulars, especially as to the company. The Red House estate, with the special part of the company of the estate for 10,00%. In cash and 1000 fully paid she have so and the theory of the company. The special side show that any director or officer of the company and reports misself ing in very important particulars, especially as to the quantity and reports in state and the prop

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e inbeen solaries, allowances for ore delivered below guaranteed quality, commissions, &c., during the period amed amounted to 4628′. 13s. 10d. in all, and the preliminary during the period amed amounted to the solar sexpenses were 947′. 19s. 3d., so that the accounts really showed an adverse balance, expenses were 947′. 19s. 3d., so that the accounts really showed an adverse balance, expenses were even years. The estate at Winford is in fair condition, but the contention over even years. The estate at Winford is in fair condition, but the content of the state of the

FROM A LONDON STOCK BROKER'S CIRCULAR.

FROM A LONDON STOCK BROKER'S CIRCULAR.

The foreign market has been in a state of semi-panic during the week, great uneasiness being felt respecting the result of the present complications in the East. Russian, Egyptian, Perus, Hunsent complications in the East. Russian, Egyptian, Perus, Hungarian, Turks, Argentine, and other foreign stocks have been freely garian, Turks, Argentine, and other foreign stocks have been freely garian, telephone fallen considerably; there is apparently very little hope that the securities have fallen considerably; there is apparently very little hope that the securities have fallen considerably; there is apparently very little hope that the reports continue to be circulated with regard to Egyptian financial affairs, which reports continue to be circulated with regard to Egyptian financial affairs, which reports canaged from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. English railways are dull in the week ranged from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. English railways are dull in the week ranged from where the territorium sisued this week were very unsatisfectory, Brighton A stock is exceptionally flat, having fallen 5½ to 6 per unsatisfectory, Brighton A stock is exceptionally flat, having fallen 5½ to 6 per unsatisfectory, Brighton A stock is exceptionally flat, having fallen 5½ to 6 per unsatisfectory. Brighton A stock is exceptionally flat, having fallen 5½ to 6 per unsatisfectory flat per cent. So change has been made in the rate of discount, the Bank return this cent. So change has been made in the rate of discount, the Bank return this cent. It is a supplied to the English funds are dull, Consols being ½ to 6 per dull the control of the cent. So change has been made in the rate of discount, the Bank return this cent. So change has been made in the rate of discount, the Bank return this cent. So change has been made in the rate of discount, the Bank return this cent. So change has been made in the rate of discount, the Bank return this cent. So change has been made in the rate of discount the Bank ret

Meetings of Bublic Companies.

PRINCE OF WALES MINING COMPANY.

PRINCE OF WALES MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, St. Michael's Ilouse, Cornhill, London, yesterday, Mr. J. Y. WATSON in the chair.

Mr. C. B. Parry (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting; and the minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, the agent's report was submitted, toether with the accounts, showing a balance of liabilities over assets of 1272. I.Os, 6d.

Mr. 25. We beg to hand you our report of the above mine for the meeting appointed to be held on Friday. Operations at the present time are confined to appointed to be held on Friday. Operations at the present time are confined to driving the 77 cross cut north, the 55, and 45 west. In the 77 cross-cut north the ground is havourable for propries, and if it continues as at present we shall be able to drive fully 4 ms. per month. In the 55 west the lode for several faithoms driving the present end we have apparently met with the same cross-course we are driving the present end we have apparently met with the same cross-course we are driving the present end we have apparently met with the same cross-course we are driving the present end we have apparently met with the same cross-course we are driving it leaves the influence of the cross-course it will improve again. The lode in the it leaves the influence of the cross-course it will improve again. The lode in the idea of the lode, but we have no doubt after course or the lack of the lode for several hundred fins, further work done by the ancients on the back of the lode for several hundred fins, further west, we think that we can hardly fail to meet with a good lode. Both the 45 and 55 are lode, at which point we have reason to expect a good lode. Both the 45 and 55 are lode, and we would, the reform strongy advise the pushing on of these points west as fast spossible. We want also advise the forking of the water to the bottom, or 90, where we are told there is a lode in the east only the privating of the tast offer to take away at

away at 109. In 1 de it would be proving the bottom of the mine.—J. Andrews, J. Provis.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the reception of the report and accumts, said that at the last meeting they had made a loss of 691L 19s. 34. in six months' working; the assets over liabilities were 552%, 5s. 8d., and they made a call of 1s. per share, or about 500L; but as the assets then credited (528L 19s.) stood in arrears of calls, of which through the subsequent forfeiture of 995 shares, the sum of 259L 4s. has been for to the company. This makes the present account so much the worse by that amount in addition to the loss since incurred, which for the five months is 10st 2s. per share. The sale of expire cres during the past four months has only realised 15st, 15s. 21.; the mundic has brought 92. 8s., and is paying about 20L per month. Some months ago great expectations had been formed about the 45 east, in which there was then a good course of ore; but they had not been realised. As to the fin level, he had been going through the old reports, and found that of J. 151L the 90 east was worth 20L per fathom, and the 90 west sworth 25L on the 27th of the same month the lode was disordered by a cross heave, and on the 33st Captain Giffard resonmended the stopping of the works and the driving of the cross ent. Mr. Landau was then appointed on the committee, and after his visit all the bottom works were stopped; that was in April, and the bettom of the mine was then reported to be hard, and of no value.

The Grainman shift that as Mr. H. L. Phillips held about one-half of the shares it rediy depended upon him whether they should go on or stop, and what call should be mode.

Mr. PHILLY in the same mode.

lepended upon him whether they should go on or stop, and what call made.

Inthers thought they had better go on a little longer, and enquired of the how many forfeited shares were on hand?

Enty said that 850 were recently forfeited, so that with those previously there were now 1371 standing at the command of the shareholders. Anythere were now 1371 standing at the command of the shareholders. Anythere for the sale of these shares would go to diminist the adverse balance, incondent doubted whether 1s. per share could be obtained for them, oded, with regard to the proposal to adopt the new process now being Yew Chools, that it was better to wait until they had proved it to be at New Consols. He would like to know what profits they had actually there?—Mr. PHILLIPS could not answer that question, but they gained accept day, and the same mistakes need not be made at the Prince of they had made at New Consols where they had expended 80,000% in out the process. The plant required was not expensive, and the Prince of they had made at that to pay the debts a 2s. call would be necessary; if they still of 1s. it would leave nothing for the merchants, who were now press-claims, and would not come in fast enough to meet current cost.

It is a view to relieve the adventurers from further loss, sugatified on the process of the property for 25,000%, worth of fully shares, so that the adventurers would have no further calls to pay, and sharelolders who came in would provide the working capital to carry on the land of the property for the open to the carrier to carry on the contracted by forming a limited company, and sharelolders who came in would provide the working capital to carry on the land of the property for the property for the calls to pay, and sharelolders who came in would provide the working capital to carry on the land of the property for the property for the calls to pay, and sharelolders who came in would provide the working capital to carry on the property for the property for the calls to pay, and sharelolders

WHEAL UNY MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, yesterday (Friday),

Mr. R. MCCALLAM in the chair.

Mr. HICKEY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

The accounts were submitted, which showed that 80 tons of tin had been sold, and the loss on the quarter was 676!. 16s. 11d.

The agent's report was read, as follows:—

Mry 25.—In hading you a report on the operations in this mine, we regret that we have to been able to make so good a progress in Hind's engine shaft as we expected to do; this is owing to the ground being so extremely hard. We have 12 men employed in this shaft, which is now nearly made complete to the 150. The shaft referred to is made perpendicular from surface to the 150; below this it will unbelie senth on the course of the lode. The ground being sent her the course of the lode. The ground being serve effort is being made to complete the shaft to the 150 (the bottom of the mine) as speedily as possible, so as to be it must be do engine side without delay, and sell it with the spare pitwork attached. The stope in the back of the 40, west of incline shaft, is worth 104, per fathom respectively. We have communicated the winze in the bottom of the 150 will the level below; this has given good ventilation in both levels. The 110 east is worth 84, per fathom. The winze sinking below this level is worth 104, per fathom. Two stopes in the back of this level are worth 104, per fathom. Two stopes in the back of this level are worth 104, per fathom. Two stopes in the back of this level are worth 104, per fathom. The stope in the back of this level are worth 104, per fathom. The stope in the back of this level are worth 105, per fathom. The stope in the back of this level are worth 104, per fathom. The stope in the back of this level are worth 105, per fathom. The stope in the back of this level are worth 105, per fathom in the aggregate. The 150, cest of the 150, west of inc

a loss, although during the quarter the large quantity of 80 tons of tin have been sold; the average price, however, is lower than it has been since the mine started, and which fully accounts for the adverse balance. Intrinsically the mine never looked better. Hind's engine shaft is now complete to the 150; this shaft with engine, pitwork, &c., has cost nearly 10,000/, and we shall now begin to reap the benefit of it. We shall be enabled to dispense with the old engine and pitwork, which will effect a saving of 150% per month. The costs are all closely charged up, and the call to day will liquidate the loss. In addition, we have the old engine and pitwork to dispose of, which are worth, at old fron price, at least 1000. During the late depressed times the tutwork operations have been vigorously pushed on, and we have now a large amount of tin ground laid open available for being raised. Within the last few days the price of tin has improved; if we could obtain only 60% at on, and which is considerably below the average price of the last 15 years, we could resume dividends.

It was then resolved that the accounts, with the agent's report, be received and passed, and a call of 3s. per share was made, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

WHEAL UNITY WOOD.

WHEAL UNITY WOOD.

WHEAL UNITY WOOD.

A three-monthly meeting of adventurers was held on Friday, at the mine (Mr. Henry Michell, the purser, presiding). The accounts showed a loss on the three months' working of 403l. 4s. The debit balance is 1165l. 7s. 9d. The agents' report said—"We are sorry the tin market continues very depressed, but we hope shortly for an improvement, and we consider that the prospects of the mine, with a reasonable price for tin, are second to but few mines in Cornwall. All the machinery is in good condition, and working very satisfactorily, keeping the water at about 44 strokes per minute. We have now employed 61 tutwork men, 42 tributers, 12 men at surface, and 43 boys and girls."

The Pusser mentioned that since their last meeting there had been a reduction of about 5l. a ton in the price of tin, and this had made a difference of 200l. In their credits.—On the motion of Mr. J. Hocking, jun., it was decided to make a call of 2s. 6th per share.

of about 5. a ton in the price of tin, and this had made a difference of 2001. In their or dists. —On the motion of Mr. J. Hocking, jun., it was decided to make a call of 2s. 6d. per share.

Mr. WOOLCOCK then called attention to the necessity of having a burning house on the mine. It was, he said, a source of expense and waste that they should have to send their whits elsewhere to be burnt, and he should like to see them with a burning house of their own. Perhaps the present price of tin stood in the way of their sanctioning any large expenditure of money; but, as they all believed that the tin market would soon improve, he was inclined to think the time had come when an effort should be made in the direction he had suggested. During the summer months a great deal might be done in the way of preliminaries, and if they came to a decision upon the matter at once they would have a long summer before them, whereas if they postponed it to a later date winter would be upon them, and much valuable time would be lost before any progress could be made. He moved that the manager be requested to confer with the lord's agent as to the best site for erecting a calciner and burning house floors, and to lay an estimate of the probable cost before the adventurers at their next general meeting.

Mr. J. Hocking, jun, seconded the resolution. He said it must be evident that a loss accrued from their having to send their stuff to different parts to be burnat that no time should be lost. By the next meeting they would probably know whether Unity Wood was established as at in mine or not, and, if that should be proved, the erection of a calciner would be of even greater importance than at the present moment. — Capt. TEEMAYNE, upported the resolution, remarking that it was of real importance they should have a calciner of their own.

Capt. TEEMAYNE, in answer to a question from an adventurer, said he did not quite know what the present cost of calcining and curriage was, but he was quite certain that if they had a calciner of their o

NEPTUNE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The first meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Finsbury Circus, on May 15, when the preliminary business after registration was gone into. The whole expense in connection with the company to that day, including registration, being 1001. There, consequently, now remains on the issue of the 10,000 5s. shares (24001.), leaving an uncalled amount of 15s. per share, or 75001. It is, however, asserted that the 5s. per share will place the mine in a profitable position. The company feel confident of early success, especially in the production of arsensical mundle.

| For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

MALABAR.—G. B. O'Reilly, April 19: The heavy work of cutting through the hard rock has progressed quite as rapidly as could be expected, and is now drawing to a conclusion; but Mr. Anderson and myself have considered it advisable not to clean up for a few days more, until we can run off some of the bottom gravel, which ought to give us a considerable portion of gold for our next remitture. By the mail of the 29th inst. I hope to remit the proceeds of our run, and at the same time will write very fully on all subjects connected with the mine and our present operations. Our run has, of course, been much interrupted by having to work in the cut and pick up pipeclay, and we shall probably not have more than 40 hours in all by the end of April.

EXCHEQUER (Gold and Silver).—Lewis Chalmers, April 59: I have now stopped running the mill in order to erect the new battery and furnaces. Produce of the run 81800. Particulars in a few days. I am still of opinion that O'Hara's furnace will be the best for us in every respect, but before finally deciding shall run down to Peavine and see it at work, and make my own chloridising tests. The engine-shaft is down 344 ft. The vein casing came in again in the north-west corner of the shaft, and helps the contractors a little in sinking. The north defit at the 290 ft. level is stopped; in the meantime Tom Hayes has finished his contract (100 ft.), and refused another on the same terms—36 per ft. This ought to be continued. I sent you by last stage from Monitor (it has not got up here yet) a beantiful piece of ruby silver ore from the stope at this level, now up 24 ft. from the track. This rich part of the vein is only 2 in. wide, and we have only yet opened up 8 ft. of it. It commences 194 ft. north from the engine-shaft, and is on the footwall. To-day we struck another rich though narrow vein 12 in. east of the first, and of course nearer the hanging. I am now cutting hitches for a lable per ft., and we have just struck water. No time will be lost, however, and I s

Secretary and the control profession, and the second profession of the control of

n a lode producing 1 ton per fathom. The same level, west of Henty's, is in a very regular lode, but without ore to value. The lode in the 65, west of San Carlos shaft, is large and strong, producing 1 ton per fathom. The 80, west of this shaft, is in disordered ground, and poor. In the same level east the lode has very much improved, and produces 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 65, east of San Carlos, is disordered, and poor. In the 45, east of Jadd's shaft, the lode continues unproductive. The 32 cross-cut, south of this shaft, is in hard granite. Good dispatch is being made in Addis's shaft, below the 65. Cicero's winze, below the 45, is going down in unproductive ground. The lode in Reza's winze, below the 55, is small, producing ½ ton per fathom. The lode in Castilla's winze, below the 55, is large and strong, out without ore. In Gailigo's winze, below the 55, has fallen off, and now produces ¾ ton per fathom. The lode in Castilla's winze, below the 55, is large and strong, out without ore. In Gailigo's winze, below the 55, is large and strong, out without ore. In Gailigo's winze, below the 55, is large and strong, out without ore. In Gailigo's winze, below the 55, is large and strong, out without ore. In Gailigo's winze, below the 32, the lode has improved a little, yielding ½ ton per fathom.

ALAMILLOS.—May 17: The 69, west of San Francisco's shaft, is in a regular lode, producing a little lead. The lode in the 40, west of San Felipe's, has become productive, yielding 1 ton per fathom. The 50, east and west of La Magdalena cross cut, yields 1 ton per fathom in each end. The 85 cross-cut, north of San Enrique's shaft, has not yet reached the lode. The same level, west of San Andriano's, is in a strong lode, producing a little lead. The 50, east of Cox's shaft, has not yet reached the lode. The same level, west of San Andriano's, is in a strong lode, producing a little lead. In the 50, east of Cox's shaft, below the 40, east of Judd's engine-shaft, yields ½ ton per fathom, and has a better appearance. T

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.—One hundred Union Bank shares sold at 55% each. The Moonta Mine balance-sheet shows not profit for the last half year of 42,000%. Coal exports to foreign ports show very little increase: 14s, f.o.b. is still charged by the associated collieries. At Victoria, out of a proposed loan of 1,000,000., 300,000% is intended for railways, 9,000%. is for State school buildings, and 500,000% for waterworks. At Queensland the great event of the month has been a discovery of a new and very rich gold field by Mulligan and party, who were sent out by the Government to prospect Northern Queensland. A Chinaman found a 28-oz. in Prospectors' Gully; the Chinese generally are doing well in alluvial at Gregory's and Cradle Creeks. The Mining Surveyor of South Australia is inspecting the Peak Downs Copper Mine: 998 tons of quartz crushed at Gympie yielded 634 ozs. of gold. Nuggets of 5 and 6 ozs. have been picked up in the high street of Maryborough. At New Zealand an assay has been received at Hokitika from the Melbourne University of five boxes of silver and lead ores, found on Mount Rangitoto, 30 miles from Hokitika. The assay is as follows:—No. 1 pave 21 per cent. of lead, with 750 ozs. troy of silver to the ton; No. 2 gave 31 per cent. of lead, and 320 ozs. of silver perfon; No. 3, 10 tons, 10 per cent. lead. There was great excitement over the discovery. The prospectors had not got through the vein. The land office was rushed with applications for leases adjoining the prospectors; 600 acres were applied for in separate blocks of 200 and 300 acres each. The Thank Steel Company's Works at Taranaki are now practically complete 1.—Sydney Morning Heredd, April 7.

CARGOLL MINE.—Shares have had a considerable rise during the past few days and the base acres were the author of the control of th

CARGOLL MINE.—Shares have had a considerable rise during the past few days, and have been eagerly bought at 5t, to 6t, on an improvement in the 11, east of Bowyer's shaft, where the lode is worth 1½ ton of rich silver-lead to the fathom. We believe that Mr. Edward Michell, the purser of Cargoll, had the pleasure at one time of handing over to to the fortunate shareholders in East Wheal Rose (the adjoining mine) cheques for 65t, per share every two months. The part of Cargoli now being worked is nearer the celebrated Wheal Shepherd's workings than heretofore; at East Wheal Rose it obtained immense deposits of lead ore within a few feet of the surface, almost immediately below the turf. In some instances East Wheal Rose shares rose in market value from 10t, to 1600t.

		LEA	D O	RE	s.	
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price 1	per f	ton.	Purchasers.
May 15-	Glogfach	16	£19	13	6	Treffry's Estate.
_	Glogfawr	70	15	16	6	Weston, Son, and Co.
_	East Darren	45	18	10	6	ditto
22-	Great Laxey	100	23	9	6	Treffry's Estate.
23 —	De Broke	12	14	0	0	Panther Lead Company.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 10, and sold at Swansea, May 23.

Mines. Ton	s. Produc	ce. Pric	e.	Mines. Tons, Produce, Price,
Cape Ore 68	3234	£24 1	16 0	Cape Ore 62 27 £20 12
ditto 65				Algerian Ore 91 1636 12 4
ditto 63				ditto 73 1434 10 12
ditto 66				ditto 34 1456 10 18
ditto 66	3 331/4	25	9 0	ditto Pre. 2 39 29 1
ditto 26	311/	24	1 6	ditto 1 271/8 20 1
ditto 57	7 313/	24	4 6	Mexican Ore.103 174 13 1
ditto 70	3234	25	4 0	ditto 102 1714 13 0
ditto 70	323/	25	3 6	Knockmahon105 914 7 2
ditto 16	3 307/	23	11 6	Cronebane 80 258 1 7
ditto	7 3374	25	16 6	
ditto 2	2 49	37	14 0	
ditto 6	1 27	20	12 6	ditto 5 141/4 10 4
ditto 63	3 27	20	12 6	ditto 10 8 5 16
		TOT.	AL P	RODUCE.
Cane Ore	. 764	£18,258	5 6	Cronebane Ore 80 £108 0
Algerian Ore	201	2,337	14 0	Copper Matt 39 111 3
Mexican Ore	. 205	2.675	5 6	Cuba Precipitate 18 223 18
Knockmahon	105	745	10 0	

Mines.	Tons.	1	Price	9. 1	Mines.		l'ons.	P	rice	e.
	t Consols103		11	0	Marke Valley				3	
ditto	97	. 2	13	6			30		10	
ditto	89	. 2	14	6	Gunnislake (Cli	tters)	76	. 6	2	
ditto	78	. 3	14	6			71	. 5	7	-
ditto	73	. 3	12	6			70		3	
ditto	60	. 7		6			65		16	-
ditto	51	. 3	5	0			17		14	
ditto	41	. 3	7	0			10		16	-
ditto	34	. 7	19	6	Glasgow Carad				17	1
South Cara	don 95	. 1	6	0			78		12	
ditto	84	. 6	10	0			77		10	
ditto	78	. 3	17	0	Hingston Down				1	
ditto	74		4	6			89		10	
ditto	65	. 6		0			50		13	
ditto	60	. 14	1	0	ditto				9	
ditto	55		9	6	ditto				9	
ditto	54		5	0	ditte			· ·		
Marke Vall	ley 85	. 3	7	6	East Caradon .		80		13	
ditto	82	. 3	14	6	ditto				1.3	
ditto	64		16	6	Bedford United				10	
ditto	48	. 4	16	6	Belstone	********	20	0	I.	
		TO	AL	PI	RODUCE.					
Davon Gre	at Con. 626 £:	454	11	6	Hingston Down	179	£	493	0	
South Cara	don 565	3485	1	6	Brookwood	170		818		1
Marke Val	ley 350	1431	13	0	East Caradon	110		694	5	
Gunnislake	(Clit.) 309	1577	3	6	Bedford United	65		229	2	
Chumisue	aradon. 240	1197	30	0	Belstone	6)(2		157	6	

	Average standard
8	Quantity of ore
e	Amount of money £12,541 4 0
e	LAST SALE.—Average standard £109 9 0 Average produce 6
	Diamara of Corresponding Controlling State Control

Begistration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:-The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:— BRITANNIA COTTON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 35,000L, in 5l. shares. To acquire cotton mills at Heywood, Lancashire. The subscribers are—J. Manosk, Heywood, 200; S. Heywood, 80, William-street, Heywood, 200; J. Taylor, Heywood, 200; J. Jacques, Heywood, 200; R. Grandy, 67, Manchester road, Heywood; H. Whitelurst, Heywood, 200; A. Ashworth, 20, Heywood-street, Bury, 200. NEWBURY LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital Solow, in 5l. shares. To acquire land at Newbury for building purposes, and to

30,000d., in 6t. shures. To acquire land at Newbury for building purposes, and to carry on business as brick and tile makers. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Gudey, Newbury; J. H. Liteas, Newbury; N. J. Staples, Newbury; D. R. Jones, Newbury; J. Harrison, Newbury; J. Harrison, Newbury; J. Hepson, N

ARK HOLME COMMERCIAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 12,000/., in shares. To acquire mills at Newchurch, Lancashire, and to carry on business manufacturers. The subscribers (who take 10 shares each)—are Robert Ash-rth, Newchurch: H. Pickup, Newchurch: G. Butwistle, Coupe Waterfoot, ur Manchester: Randon Ashworth, Coupe Waterfoot; J. Pickup, Newchurch: T. Worth Waterfoot.

FUEL ECONOMISER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 1000/., in

NATIONAL FUEL ECONOMISER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 1000/, in I. shares. To acquire patents for economising fuel.

THE COLONISING ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital 100/, in II. shares. It is evidently the intention of this company to increase its capital, for the objects intended are the development of colonisation schemes, the building of towns, and construction of public works, &c. The first seven subscribers (who take one share each) are—B. Yate, 119, Vine street, Liverpool; A. H. Page, Cheshunt; F. F. Tupper, I. Loretto place, Guernsey; J. J. R. Hutchinson, I7, Mary crescent, Tollington Fark; H. A. Sydenhun, P. Haleyford street, Kennington; Robert le Clerc, Fairview, Colalton; C. Chester, 25, Westmoreland terrace, Bayswater; R. L. Armit, 19, Belgreve-road.

ARDIGAN COMMERCIAL STEAM PACKET COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 400% in 10, shares. To convey goods between Cardigan, Bristol, and Liverpool.

Lawrence. To convey goods between Cardigan, Bristol, and Liverpool.

**PENINSULAR LAND, WINE, AND GENERAL PRODUCE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 55,0004., in M. shares. To carry on business as wine growers and financiers. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. A. Smith, 28, Edward street, Hamps read-road; H. J. West, 28, Nottingham street, Marylebone; J. Woodhouse, 3, Broomfield-terrace, Harrow-road; J. Halles, 26, Hercules Buildings, Lambeth; T. W. Bevan, 16, Philipot lane; W. T. Tarn, 16, Philipot-lane; H. J. Kidd, 36, Wansey-steet, Camberwell.

TRAVELLERS' ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,0004., in M. Shares. The object of this company is explained by its title. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—T. H. Keis, Barrack Hill, Newport, Mommouth; D. H. Allbridge, 37, Ponitry; Coulter Fry, Mitcham: F. Shorter, 5, Great Winchester street Buildings; S. Mayhew, 30, Walbrook; H. Preston, Leigham Court road, Streatham; C. F. Ingram, Howard House, Stoke Newington.

THE WEEK.

CHE WEEK.

SATURDAY.—Owing to yester lay's holiday the attendance at the House was small, but the changes very important. Nothing short of a parie was seen in Egyptian stocks; so many selling orders were whited from Alexandria to Paris and here that in the afternoon the operators at the latter place grew frightened, and also become sellers, thus totally unlinging the market. The 1878 loon fell 4½ per cent., and so did that of 1863 and 1867. The closing prices were 89½ 40, 44, 45, 05, 58, after being much lower. Many of the finantial houses in Paris overgoused with Egyptian paper are now in a most critical position, and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank' deems it advisable not to declare an interim dividend. On this being known the shares fell 2½, to 13½, after being 181, in the early part of the week. Nearly all foreign bonds were off and, owing to our Government holding alcof from the Northern powers. Hun; rian of 1874 declined 2½, and Russian of 1871, 1%. Beyond a fail of 108, in Calei in and Great Western, there was nothing in the railway market to call for not:— The advance of 4, per to in the tip standards led to many enquiries for Comety, 12 and 12 a

be used with advantage for automatically regulating the pressure in street mains if attached to a box or chamber having a movable lid, and into which the ends of the main are fixed, the valve being weighted or adjusted so as to give the requisite

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, May 24: In No. 2 adit level, driving east, the ground has changed a little for the better; it is not quite so hard for driving, nor so wet as it has been. In No. 1 adit, driving east, the lode is large, and producing some saving work for dressing. The men are making fair progress in slinking the new shalt below the surface, but we have met with several soft floors, and these loosen the ground after we have sunk through it, consequently we are obliged to put in more timber; we have now about 4 fms. to make secare, and have commenced about it this morning; we will finish the timbering and resume the sinking of the shaft as soon as possible. I have put a pare of men to clear the stuff from an old cross-cut to the south of the lode in the deep adit level; when they have finished this I will set them to drive the same cross-cut south to get under the new shaft and rise to communicate with it. In the cast part of the sett (Crowlwum) the men

are mall log fair progress in driving the new cross-cat south.

BEDFORD UNITED.—William Phillips, May 25: The south part of the lode in the engine-shaft is still 2½ ft. wide, and continues to produce rich stones of ore. The 115 cast is worth 20/, per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is worth 16/, per fathom. In the 115 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6/, per fathom. We have commenced a cross-cut from this level to intersect the south part of the lode. The stopes in the back of this level have considerably failen off in value, being at present worth about 10/, per fathom. In the 103 cast the lode is 8 ft. wide, looking more promising, worth at present 8/, per fathom. The lode in the 103 west is 25 ft. wide, worth 12/, per fathom.

g more promising, worth at present 8\(left) per fathom. The lode in the 163 west is \(left\) ft wide, south 12\(left) per fathom.

BLUE HILLS.—8. Bennetts, A. Gripe, May 20: We have cut in north from the storm of the shaft below the gossan some 3\(left\) fathoms, but as yet lave not me tit the main part of the lode. The gossan has increased in width from a few chest to 2\(left\), containing a large quantity of mundle, and rather wet; we infer our this that the lode is not far aff. The tribute pitches remain much the same for some time past. We are pleased to find the tin standard officially raised to per ton.

as for some time past. We are pleased to find the tin standard officially raised to \$d\$. per ton.

CALDBECK FELLS.—J. Polglase, May 23: The lode in the 90 end west (on Star Gall lode) is now about 2 ft. wide; the ground is changing for the better, and a little water is issuing from the end. We have seen spots of lead in the lode during the past week. The stopes in the back of the 80 are not improved for lead since last report. We are still costening at Currock. The stones of ore sent will best give an idea of the character of the lode.

CATHEDRAL.—J. Michell, May 22: The sumpmen are getting on well with their bargain, cutting plat, barrow road, \$\frac{\pi}{8}c_{\pi}\$ and if all is well will begin to sink the shaft below the 24 by the end of this week. The lode in the 24 end east is 4 ft. wide, and worth about 10\(\frac{\pi}{8}\) per fathom. Both these ends have every appearance of further improving. The lode in the 30 end east is also improving in appearance—a very fine gossan lode 1\(\frac{\pi}{8}\) ft. wide, with hardly a doubt that we shall have a course of conner ore under it. The lode in the 10 end east is 3 ft. wide, also avery

WHEAL LOVELL.—Richard Quentrall, May 24: Fatwork: There is e alteration in the shaft below the 100 since my last report. The lode

chal feature is a severe full in Brighton A to 17%, 58. Berwies are now 1995, selects—a fall of if per cent. Birmingham, 18 to 17%; Selection, 15%, so the cent. Birmingham, 18 to 17%; Selection, 18 to 180; A mond 44, 184, it men at 41, 198, seven men at 51, 198, s

saving work for copper ore. In the western end the lode is looking very problem now worth 63, per fathom. The stopes in back of this level are worth 5, per fathom. The stopes in back of this level are worth 5, per fathom. The stopes in back of this level are worth 5, per fathom. The stopes in back of this level are worth 5, per fathom. The stopes in back of this level are worth 5, per fathom. The stopes in back of this level are worth 5, per fathom. The stopes in back of this level are worth 16, per fathom. The stopes in back of this level is worth 14. per fathom. The stopes in back of this level is worth 14. per fathom. The stope of the 16 is poor at present of the 16 is looking stopes of this level is worth 14. per fathom. The stope is per fathom. The stope is per fathom of the 16 is poor at present of the main lodes outh of the heave; we may expect to get or ground here seemed to the main lodes outh of the heave; we may expect to get or ground here seemed to the main lodes outh of the heave; we may expect to get or ground here seemed to the main lodes outh of the heave; we may expect to get or ground here seemed the trivial of the 16 is a per poor the stope of t

producing no lead to value. We have commenced sinking a winze below this level producing no lead recently discovered: the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5 tons per on the course of lead recently discovered: the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5 tons per on the course of lead recently discovered: the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5 tons per of lead per fathom. The lode in the 50 west maintains its promising character, and good loss of the course of the lode in the 50 west maintains its promising character, and good loss of the course of the course of the course of loss of lead or lea

unet mat the purposes, unple water for all purposes, unple water for water f

RELISTIAN CONSOLS.—J. Curtis, May 24: There is no material change to noise in toole in Duke is shaft since my last report.

ROMAN GRAYELS.—A. Waters, May 25: The 95, south of old engine shaft, is ROMAN GRAYELS.—A. Waters, May 25: The 95, south of old engine shaft, is going forward in a lode 8 ft. wide, worth 4 tons per fathom. The men cutting out going forward in a lode 8 ft. wide, composed of white soft spar and lead ore, worth 70/, to 89/, per fathom: If, wide, composed of white soft spar and lead ore, worth 70/, to 89/, per fathom: The 95, south of this lattice shaft, is still in a wide rich lode, worth 120/, per fathom: this end has to ge / fathoms to be under Wilks's winze. The said winze is now 12 fathoms below the 6, and will be holed to the 80 in four weeks from now. The 65, south of Stakes swinze, is going forward on a lode 9 ft. wide, composed of splendid lecking -par and so t lead, worth 4 t us per fathom, and looks like openation of the first shaft. Stakes winze, as reported best week.

I wine. With The 90 erges cut noith continues without change to note. The 60 ch profation. The 90 erges cut noith progresses fax, at 62s. 62, per fathom, in the same line bearing chert issue.

SOUTH CONDERROW.—W. Rich, W. Williams, Henry Abraham, May 24: 50 cm of set is worth 26, per fathom. The 93 west is worth 106, per fathom. The 16s in the back of this level is worth 106, per fathom. No. 2 winze, in the 85 cm is 15s worth 106, per fathom. The 16s cm is is worth 106, per fathom. The 60 cm is is worth 106, per fathom. The 70 sits worth 106, per fathom. The 60 west is worth 122, per fathom. We are sink a worth 106, per fathom. The 60 west is worth 122, per fathom. We are sink a worth 106, per fathom. The 60 west is worth 122, per fathom. We are sink a worth 124 per fathom. The 60 west is worth 124, per fathom. We are sink a worth 124 per fathom to 16s of 16

Edwin Hosking, William Goldsworthy, May 25: In the the hele, or pack carrying, 64t, wide, is worth 15/, per lestanding to the morth and south of the level that we a little further west. There is no change in the 44 north co-shalt. The men have been engaged parting in timber of 4, east of the cross-course, is worth 12/, per fathom, is looking more like the lode seen in the 34, and we instance of the consequence of the consequenc The men have been engages.

The men have been engages, ast of the cross-course, is worth 12t, per father ast of the cross-course, is worth 12t, per father lady on the father than 12th the father lady on the father than 12th the father lady on ground laid open for stoping.

In clearing the 6 yard level west we have to day in ground; so I think two or three days will clear in ground; so I think two or three days will clear king. I shall be able to go through the level next fair, I shall be able to go through the level next at I think best for the future working. The water at I think best for the future working.

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that everything has been settled at last in our own way, and we are now busily engaged in making the new water-courses, and I hope to have all completed and at work in a fortnight from this date.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—W. Skewis, May 25: Willesford's Shaft: There is no change to notice in the cross-cut south at the 104. The WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—W. Skewis, May 25; Wilesford's Shaft; There is no change to notice in the cross-cut south at the 104. The
end at the 63 west is suspended. We have began to drive on the caunter lode at
the 10 west where the cannter lode intersected the West Mayia lode and made a
rich course of copper ore; in about 10 fms, driving from the presentend the caunter
lode is likely to intersect the north lode. At the junction of these two lodes no
doubt we shall meet with a caurse of ore.—North Lode; We have commenced to
clear the 82 west in order to drive the end; we have a kindly lode here. The lode
in the 71 west continues to look well, worth 100, per fathom for copper and mundle.

"The lode in the results of the continues to look well, worth 100, are rise at the 60.

s no change to notice in either the end or rise at the 69.

T. MILWR.—William Francis, May 24: The vein still continues equally in character in sinking below the 70 yard cross-cut, with firm walls, fully de, composed of tufty stone, gossan, clay, and a little spar—most congenial to condensate the spare of tufty stone, gossan, clay, and a little spar—most congenial to condensate the spare of tufty stone, gossan, clay, and a little spar—most congenial to condensate the spare of tufty stone, gossan, clay, and a little spare.

nd ore deposits.

SF PATELEY BRIDGE.—D. Williams, May 25: In the new level, from the joint adir level, we have driven through a branch of Sry shaft vein, a to cut the lode in course of a few days. No. I shaft is 6 fathoms below the lode in the bottom is worth 9/, per fathom for lead ore. No. 2 shaft is below surface, and some fine stones of solid ore were brought to surface bottom this morning. I have also commenced clearing a cross-cut north? 42, where I am informed a fine lode was just cut into in the forebreast, wibranches of lead one.

bottom this morning. I are lode was just cut into in the forebreast, with solid branches of lead ore.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, May 25: The 75, driving north and south of boundary shaft, is improving for lead as we advance; and it is expected to be south into the profitable ore ground in a few fathoms further driving. The 63, south of winze, south of shaft, is worth 22!, per fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of said level south, is worth 30!, per fathom. No. 2 stope is worth 15!, per fathom. No. 3 stope is also worth 16!, per fathom. No. 4 stope is worth 20!, per fathom. The 65 south, towards the junction of the great east lode, makes good progress, and is now near to the said lode. This latter vein is parallel in direction and underlie to the Roman vein; and as it is standing all but whole under the 6, we anxiously walt to see it cut into, and explored in the 50 and deeper levels, thinking it may there begin to make bodies or runs of ore of a permanent character, and analogous to those in the adjoining mine. No. 1 stope, in 50 south, is worth 30!, per fathom. No. 2 stope is worth 15!, per fathom. Our next sampling will take place next week. WEST WHEAL GORLAND,—John Mayne, May 25: We have not yet cut the lode in the cross cut at the 42 driving south, we have cut through branches containing mandie, capels, and copper. We hope soon to have to inform you that it is found valuable.

lone in the cross can at ... at the lone soon to have to inform you that it is found valuable.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—May 24: Owing to an accident in Richard's shaft the water rose nearly to the 115; we did hope to have seen something more of the lode in the 135 end to report to-day, but we are disappointed. Everything is again in full course of working, and we expect to be able to report some improvement in the 135 end; winze below the 125 very soon. We do not expect much improvement in No. 2 winze, it is looking well, yielding 11 tons of good ore per fin. The lode in the 125 and 115 ends is still poor. The lode in the 105 end is fit, wide, with stones of one, and ground easier. The lode in the 95 end is improved, new yielding 2½ tons of ore per failoun. The 55 west has been holed to Richard's shaft, and the shaftmen have nearly completed the plat, so in a few days we hope to be able to set the 85 end to dive west of Richard's shaft; the lode at the shaft is 10 ft, wide, saving work, but not rich, a great kindly lode. The 75 west is poor, lode small, but ground easier. The 55 and 5 ends are without alteration, lede small and unpro factive.

snam, and the snathmen have nearly completed the plat, so in a few days we hope to be dabe to set the 85-end to drive west of Richards' shaft; the lode at the shaft is 10 ft, wide, saving work, but not rich, a great kindly lode. The 75 west is poor, lode small, but ground easier. The 65 and 55 ends are without alteration, lede small and unprofuctive.

WEST WYE VALLEY.—John Kitto, May 19: The 23, east of engine-shaft, is still in good ore, and is looking well. Very good progress has been made in the sinking of Brook's new shaft, and we shall soon have it deep enough to drive out to meet the 26 from main shaft (referred to above), as well aste drive east towards the Wye Valley Mine and the ore ground discovered in the shallow workings. The weather has been fine, and our surface works are rapidly progressing, and are beginning to assume a mining like appearance. The new saw mill is at work, and we can now cut our own timber, and we find it a most valuable acquisition. We are now preparing for making some workmen's cottages, principally of wood, as we are very short of lab arest in consequence of not having sufficient accommodation for them, but this will soon be secured. Our prospects, on the whole, are in my opinion meet encouraging.

WHEAL CREBOR —J. Andrews, May 22: The following was our setting on Saturday:—To drive the 120 cross cut south, by four men, at 11. per fathom. To drive the 180 cross cut south, by four men, at 11. per fathom. To drive the 180 cross cut south, by four men, at 11. per fathom. To drive the 180 cross cut who have a so a secretain is width and claracter. To drive the 48 cast, by four men, at 6. per fathom; the block is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little mundic and copper ore, but not enough to value. To cross-cut the lode north at the 72, east of which is worth 10. per fathom; the block is 6 ft. wide, 3 ft. of the north part of which is worth 10. per fathom; lode is 5 ft. wide, with a contract of the lode. In the secretary of the lode is 6 ft. wide, 3 ft. of the north part of which is worth 1

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

For the past week or fortnight the mining market has been unusually active, and in many shares important advances have occurred. The Cornish standards are better by 4l. per ton, and as various rumours are afloat as to the importance of the new alloy, into the composition of which tin largely enters, holders of Cornish securities are in better spirits than for some time past, and scarcely appear anxious to sell, even at the advanced quotations. Lead shares have been in excellent request, and there seems some chance of a revival of the demand which characterised the opening weeks of the year. The steady nature of lead mining as an investment, the lift liability of the metal to severe fluctuation, and the great successes that have of late years attended the development of good districts, have drawn a vast amount of attention to these securities.

consider this shall control to be described in the state worked, 21 fms. I disclaim control in hold to the 10 before this time, but by reason of the included and the shall control to be described in the strong of the state which Cap. James took to be a third that the state of the state of all good and sound shares.

It is present that the state of the state of the state of all good and sound shares. The principal improvements of the have been in Bonan Gravels, Glerncy, Patelay and the state of the state of

latter, besides being entitled to a preferential dividend, entitle the holders to a first charge on the property, and about a quarter of their present market value has already accrued in the way of dividend, which, in the event of success, would have to be paid before the ordinary shareholders could calculate upon anything. And yet, with all these advantages, the shares are no higher than the less privileged ones. We can only suppose that as the shares were taken up by the existing shareholders very few are in the hands of the general public. Certifully, if they were more known their market value would be greater. Ladywell have become very firm within the last three or four days, and just now are difficult to obtain, as longe buying edders are known to be upon the market.

East Van shages at one time improved considerally, but close much weaker. Some time since we apprised our readers that the Willoughby Lead Minenow known as the Pandona—was in course of re-construction. Since then the work of re-organisation has gone on steadily, and it is expected that in a short time matters will be so far advanced as to enable the directors to answer the num rous applications for shares. The board being such as to command public confidence—

East Van shapes at one time improved considera'ly, but close much weaker.

See the provided our readers that the Willoughty Lead Minemony knows have see we apprised our readers that the Willoughty Lead Minemony throughts are applied to be a provided to the provided our readers that the Willoughty Lead Minemony through the provided our readers that the will be so for advanced as to enable the directors to answer the none rous applied to for shape and the readers of the Tankerville and West Tankerville companies—were have little doubt that the original allottees will soon be able to command a translation of the constituted under similar anypies, where the allottees have since been in a position to realise from 60 to 100 per cent. Profit. It must not be supposed that during reconstruction the development of the Willoughty (Fandora) Mine is at a structure). The construction the development of the Willoughty (Fandora) Mine is at a struct-till. On it contravy, the works are being carried on vigorously, and we hope that by redised—the sinking of the shape the first object of the new company will be redised. The sinking of the shape the first object of the new company will be redised. The sinking of the shape the first object of the new company will be redised. The sinking of the shape the first object of the new company will be redised. The shape the

Marke Valley,—Capt, William George has been appointed manager in the place of Capt, James Seccombe, resigned. Capt. George having recently inspected the mine, by desire of the committee, has furnished a very elaborate report, in which he describes fully the position of the mine throughout its varied and extensive workings. In conclusion, he says:—'I have very carefully inspected the machin by and dressing operations, in which I think improvements are to be made, but my attention being particularly directed to the contemplated erection of another engine for hauling purposes. I have also given that matter careful consideration; and, notwithstanding I think it would have been possible to have gone on without it for a short time longer, I am fully persuaded its erection will be a permanent avantage to the mine, and, seeing it has been purchased, I would strongly recommend its being erected with as little delay as possible. You will then have ample power for many years to come, and the present whim-engine could be applied for crushing and stamping purposes only; and I have no hesitation in saying that by carrying out the latter on a more extensive scale, and adopting more modern appliances for dressing the work from the stamps that is now on the mine, the returns would be considerably increased from this source without any material outlay or increase monthly expenditure. In conclusion, I have pleasure in stating that I believe you have a valuable and pornament property, which if vigorously worked will leave good profits. The "P.S.—Since the above report was written the new shalf has been communicated with the rise from the IO m. level, and the winze below the 20 with the stope in the back of the 30 fm. level. The south or main part of the lode has been interested from the rise in the back of the 50, ext into 6 in., and valued at 1 ton of ore per fathom.—May 20."] MARKE VALLEY .- Capt. William George has been appointed ma-

south or main part of the lode has been intersected from the rise in the back of the 60, ext into 61m, and valued at 1 ton of one per fathom.—May 20."]

Cornish Mine Share Market,—A very great change has taken place in the share market during the week, owing to the advance of 4s. per ext. in the tin standards on Friday. The following are the closing prices:—Carn Brea advanced to 42, 44, but have since receded to 44, 43, and a large business has been doing in them at these prices; this mine is now looking wonderfully well, and returning more tin than it ever did before—about 20 tons per week; its coppor returns are also increasing. Capt. Teague, the manager, has been going to great expense putting in brass well-work and furproving the general machinery of the mine, the good effects of which will now begin to be felt. Cook's Kitchen dynneed to 5½, 5½, but close lower at 4½ to 5½, the mine is said to haverather improved during the week. East Pool rose to 14, 14½, but close cusies at 13½ to 14; it is a matter of surprise to many that these shares do not go higher. Killifreth shares keep quiet at 13; to 18s. South Condurovs shares did not rise much: a good many shares changed hands at about 4½ to 4½. South Frances, 25s. to 30s., call paid. Theroft shares advanced to 19½, 20, and, after going a little weaker, strengthened again, leaving off buyers at 19½. West Basset advanced to 5½, 5½. West Frances, 7½ to 7½; these shares have not participated in the general rise, although the mine is looking remarkably well, and has not made a call during the depression, and is about 1 aving cost at the present time. West Seton shares are more enquired for at 33 to 55. In West Tolgus a moderate business has been done at 62 to 63; the bottom leval being under water, there is no change worthy of notice since our last report. Kitty (St. Agnes) shares have been more in demand at 2½ to 3; this mine being in want of additional stamping, power, a Sholl's pneumatic stamps is power.

South Frances.—there is no change worthy of notice since

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St. Joh 12,000 o Argentin 36 heads in fork

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Pacific Coast Mining Notes—The Richmond Imbroglio (J. D. Power); Credit Foncier of England (Limited); Plant v. the Blakely Hall Colliery Company (Limited)—now in Liquidation; Plant v. the Blakely Hall Colliery (Mining in the Van District—the St. Harmon Mine; Copper Deposits at Nantile Vale, Carnarvonshire (J. Roberts); Mining in Cardiganshire; Cardiganshire Mining; Cardiganshire Mines, New and Old—No. V. (A. Francis); Dues—Cornish, and Crown; Unwrought Mining Ground of Gwennap, Cornwall (G. Bayden); A Proposed New Industry for Cornwall (R. Symons); Open Shafts; Mining v. Undermining (T. Vosper); West Chiverton; New Rosewarne; Mining in the St. Blazey District (J. Truscott); Pennerley, and the Mining Circulars; Roman Gravels—The Quicksilver Market, and its Prospects—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines—Meetings of Nerbudda Coal and Iron, New Rosario, and Snowdrift Companies, &c.

The Mining Market: Brices of Metals, Ores, &c.

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METAT. MADEET_LOWDOW	MAY DE	1876

META	L MARKET-LONDON, MAY 26, 1876.
IRON. £ s. d. £ s. d	TIN. £ s. d. £ s. d.
Pig, GMB, f.o.b., Clyde 2 18 6	English, ingot, f.o.b 81 0 0- 82 0 0
Scotch, all No. 1 2 18 0- 3 8 0	bars 82 0 0- 83 0 0
Bars. Welsh, f.o.b. Wales 6 5 0- 6 10 0	refined 84 0 0
in London, 7 0 9- 7 2 6	Australian 75 10 0
Stafford 8 15 0-10 5 0	Banca 84 0 0- (nom.)
in Type or Tees 7 0 0	Straits 75 0 0- 75 10 0
, Swedish, London 12 10 0-12 15 0	COPPER.
Rails, Welsh, at works 5 15 0- 6 0 0	Tough cake and ingot. 83 0 0- 84 0 0
Railway chairs	Best selected 84 0 0- 85 0 0
" spikes	Sheets and sheathing. 89 0 0- 90 0 0
Sheets, Staff., in London10 10 0-11 0 0	Fiat Bottoms 93 0 0
Plates, Staff., in Londonlo 0 0-12 0 0	Wallaroo 83 0 0- 83 10 0
Hoops, Staff	
STEEL.	Chili bars, g.o.b 78 0 0- 78 10 0
English, spring 16 0 0-25 0 0	PHOSPHOR BRONZE.
,, cast35 0 0-50 0 0	Bearing metal £120 0 0
8wedish, keg	No. VII. alloy 145 0 0
)) radi marin ministra	
LEAD.	Wire 9 d
English, plg, common . 21 7 6-21 10 0	Tubes 9 -12d.
" L.B21 10 0	Sheets 9 -10
" W.B23 0 0	Discous III. IIIIIIIIIIIIII
,, sheet and bar22 0 0-22 10 0	Yel. met. sheath. & sheets. 714 - 8
pipe24 0 0	Nails composition 91/2 -101/2
red	TIN-PLATES.* per box.
patent shot25 10 0-26 0 0	Charcoal, 1st quality 1 6 0- 1 8 0
Spanish	2nd quality 1 3 0- 1 5 0
	Coke, 1st quality 1 1 0- 1 1 6
QUICKSILVER.	,, 2nd quality 0 19 0- 1 0 0
Flasks of 75 lbs., ware. 10 0 0	Black per ton 17 0 0- 17 10 0
SPELTER.	Canada, Staff. or Gla., 13 0 0 - 13 10 0
Bilesian or Rhenish 23 10 0- 23 15 0	
English, Swansea 23 10 0- 23 15 0	Black Taggers, 450 of 130 0 0-
Sheet zinc 28 0 0- 28 10 0	14 × 10
	less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for
Contract to the out per box	Country of the and add to for each V

Canada; IX ds. per box more than IC quoted above, and add ds. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—The estimated loss resulting from the non-payment of interest due to foreign bondholders within a year is calculated at not less than \$4,000,000l. sterling. If this be so, and there is no reason to believe that it is not, it is no wonder that trade generally interest due to foreign bondholders within a year is calculated at not less than \$4,000,000. sterling. If this be so, and there is no reason to believe that it is not, it is no wonder that trade generally is seriously affected thereby. The Governments in default are evidently not in a position to enter upon the execution of extended projects, and the people being already taxed beyond endurance are not likely to attempt through the channels of private enterprise what the authorities decline to undertake backed by the power of official position. The Eastern Question has for some time past caused a feeling of extreme uneasiness, and this is materially on the increase. It is impossible to predict the upshot of the various political complexities which are at work at the present moment, but the effect of the same upon the trade of the country is clearly enough perceived, in that business is paralysed, and confidence is at a lower ebb than perhaps it has ever been before. With money almost a drug at 1 per cent, the greatest caution is exercised as to the bills which in ordinary course would be readly discounted in the usual channels are in these days, when money lenders are only too glad to obtain business, most jealously scrutinised, the state of trade being such that fears as to their being met at maturity are not unnaturally aroused. While this state of things lasts is it any matter of surprise that the metal trade should continue without animation, and that instead of any improvement in the aspect of affairs matters should even be less hopeful than they appear to be? In continuation of the views already set forth, we quote the following from a contemporary: "Capilsh railways, if not very closely connected with the Eastern Question, have had specially adverse influences of their own to contend against, in the shape of the most mattribused in the Whitzuntide week last year; but once it the comparison being made with the Whitzuntide week last year; but once it has consequence to since the matter of the measurement of

IRON .- The Iron Trade in South Wales continues to derive its chief support from the Swedish demand, and from enquiries from the colonies. Were it not for these sources of relief it would be vain to look to other quarters for employment for the works. The home trade is very quiet, and the American and Russian demand is nul. and the export trade generally is not even so good as it was at short time ago. Of the three export ports in South Wales, the condition of that of Swansea, at which now little or no business is carried on, tells more of the state of trade than either Newport or Cardiff. The eves of the men are at last opened to the real position occupied by the trade, and the masters are not likely to experience so much difficulty in coming to terms with their employees as they are in obtaining a sufficiency of work to keep them employed.

Turning from South Wales to the North of England, there is no improvement to note. The demand for pig-inon is very sluggish, and the report from from all the producers is unanimous as to this. There are, however, buyers in the market, but at such prices that manufacturers are not prepared to accept. The impression seems to be very general that if some of the furnaces now in blast be blown out prices of pig-iron will be maintained, and seriousthough the loss may be in damping down or blowing out, it is thought that it would be wiser to incur this and maintain the value of pig-iron, than so to increase stocks as surely to bring about a fall in price. home trade is very quiet, and the American and Russian demand is

concasions vary a good deal. some of the best makers are firm at such quotations as virtually to preclude them from the market, while there are others who are either weak holders, or whose confidence in the stability of the market is not so great as that of their neighbours, who are prepared to do business on lower terms. The average rate of No. 1 pig-iron is 51s.; No. 3, 48s. 6d.; and No. 4, 45s.; but contracts have been passed below these quotations. There is not the slightest im provement in the finished iron trade. Notwithstanding the apparently moderate prices at which all manufactured iron can now be purchased, which are such as to leave but little if any profit to the manufacturer, there is comparatively no demand, and no immediate prospects of better times. Works are in many cases only kept in motion so as to keep the men together, in case an improvement should set in, not from any profit which results from present operations. Rails are quoted at about 6t. for ordinary sections, and plates for shipbuilding 7t. 7s, 6d., and merchant bars, 6t. 10s.

fuld set in, not from any profit which results from present operations. Rais quoted at about 61, for ordinary sections, and plates for shipbuilding 71.7s. 6d., d merchant bars, 61. 10s.

The Scotch pig-from market, which closed last week at 58s. 4d., opened a shade sier, and at the close there were buyers at 57s. 1054d. On Tuesday there were lers at this price and buyers at 57s. 9d. Wednesday's market witnessed no ange. On Thursday the market was closed, and to-day there are buyers at 8. 104d. and sellers at 58s.

Week ending May 22, 1875	**************************************
Decrease	- 1976

FR.—The market is flat, and lower prices have been ac-Ordinary Silesian has been sold at 231, 10s. to 231, 15s. for early delivery,
QUICKSHAVER.—The market is dull; quotations unchanged.

Epanish quicksilver quoted 10!. per flask,

Tin.—The advance in this metal which has been reported recently
has arisen rather from speculation than from any other cause. The

THE IRON TRADE—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—Friday Evening, The Glasgow market has undergone no material change. Business was done to day in warrants at 57s. 10/54. to 58s. cash. closing firm, rather buyers, at 58s. cash. We quote Makers' No. 1 iron:—Gartsherrie, 65s. 6d.; Coltness, 67s. 6d.; Caldor, 68s.; Langloan, 66s. 6d.; Eginton, 57s. 6d., f.o.b. Ardrossan; Shotts, 67s. 6d. f.o.b. Clasgow; Giengarnock, 68s. 6d.; Eginton, 57s. 6d., f.o.b. Ardrossan; Shotts, 67s. 6d. f.o.b. Leith; Kenniel, 60s., f.o.b. Goness. It cannot be denied that the iron trade is in a depressed condition, broughe about by the great falling off in demand which commenced two years since, which has continued to increase from that day to this. No doubt when prices have reached a point which gives merchants and consumers the idea that the lowest prices are reached we shall have a favourable reaction in the trade, but not before.

Much is written and said of late of the gloom and despondency of the trade with less truth than the constant persistency of these remarks in certain quarters. We are certainly passing through a severe crisis. Marked Staffordshire bars have already descended from 16t. to 9t. per ton, almost without a single failure of importance. No doubt this tries the pockets and patience of the ironmasters, but up to the present moment both have withstood this severe strain, and, we believe, will hold out nutil we arrive at the bottom of prices, which we will venture to say cannot be much lower. Prices are often figured below the real market value. A statement was sent forth from London that steel rails have been sold at 7t. 5s. per ton; now we must, in our official capacity, take leave flatly to contradict this statement. Steel rails have not been bought at 7t. 5s. per ton, nor are they likely to be. This class of rail, at all events, will be higher before it is lower.

What may be in store in regard to future prices of iron, nor are they likely to be. This class of rail, at all events, will be higher before it is lower.

What m

stopping the mills to a large business at this figure.

Mesers. Viviay, Younger, and Bond.—Copper: On the 19th inst, the charters were advised by cable from Valparaiso for the fortnight ending the 17th inst, as equal to 1890 tons in fine copper, of which 550 tons bars and ingots for U.K., with 50 tons the in ores and regulus. The exports for April were 360 tons fine. The market has been steady during the week, with fair purchases of Chili bars by the trade at 78t, to 78t, 15s., according to brand, also to arrive at 78t, to 78t, 5s., closing steady, with buyers at 17st, and sellers at 1s to to 10s. more. English and fine foreign both continue neglected. Wallaroo cake has sold down to 83t, 10s. to 83t, 15s., and other brands at 82t, to 93t, as in quality. Manufactured copper continues in exceedingly sluggish demand, and some concession from present list prices will be necessary to secure orders.—
Tix: The advance to 17s. 6d. for Straits and Australian has been steadily supported throughout the week; this price being also paid for forward delivery. The shipments from Penang and Singapore for the first fortnight of the current month were cabled as only 70 tons, showing the continuance of smaller shipments from that quarter advised during the month of April. English remains steady at 22t, for common ingot.—Spellers, Prices are again easier. Sales of common brands foreign, 23t, 10s. 6d. to 23t, 15s.—Lead dull, with sales of soft Spanish at 21t, and English down to 21t, 7s. 6d. for good shipping brands.

Messers, HENRY ROGERS, Sons, and Co.—Copper: Since the Swansea ticketing

English down to 211. 7s. 64. for good shipping brands.

Messers. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.—Coppers: Since the Swansea ticketing on Tuesday, and the fall of 5d. per unit in the price of ore, business has been much restricted. Birmingham will only buy from hand to mouth: the northern portion of the Continent also; and while the Eastern exchange still droops from day to day, orders from India must be scarce. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, bar copper maintains its price. A good quantity of English has been disposed of; but fine Australian is very slow of sale, notwithstanding the drop in quotations.—Thy: There has been more doing all the week, and prices, after being 77%, have settled down at 76%.—Spellers: Prices are tolerably steady. The demand from consumers is not so great as usual at this season, but there is a day to-day business which helps to maintain the market.

Messer, ERY, JAMES, and CO—COPPER continues to be inactive, and prices have

o-day business which helps to maintain the market.

Mesers. FRY, JAMES, and Co—Copper continues to be inactive, and prices have raried only in the slightest degree. Of Chilian some few hundred tons have been old, whilst of Australian only a very little has been taken, although it is at the moment relatively the cheapest copper in the market. English is slightly easier o buy. — IRON without change. — Tin: The improvement in value of this metal has continued, although the demand has not been very great, and on the faith of he holders of foreign continuing firm the English smelters have advanced their juotations by 4. per ton. — Spetters neglected, and lower in prices. — Lean low of sale, and the turn of value slightly in favour of the buyers. — Tin-Plates continue heavy.

continue heavy.

Messrs, Safford and Bird—Copper keeps steady, and during the week a costderable business has been done in Chili bars, and also in English sheets. The market closes firm at quotations given.—Tix: Holders have been firm and buye eager, this market has again advanced about 2l. per ton, and considerable transations have taken place both in Straits and Australian, but chiefly the former, closes firm to day at 78l. 10s. for both qualities.

The MINING SHARE MARKET opened with great activity this week, owing to an advance of 4/, per ton in the standard for tin ore, Mines generally have participated in the increased business; but tin mines have more especially advanced in price.

The mines most dealt in have been Carn Brea, Dolcoath, Tincroft, Parys Mountain, Roman Gravels, Glenroy, East Van, Glyn, Rook-hope Lead, North Laxey, Great Laxey, Pateley Bridge, Tankerville, West Tankerville, Van Consols, Wheal Grenville, Wheal Agar, and

a advanced to 40, 42; a month ago these shares Carn Breas advanced to 40, 42; a month ago these shares were at 27, the rise, therefore, is 13*l*, per share. Dolcoaths are at 35 to 38; a month ago they were 33. Cook's Kitchen, 5 to 5½; a month ago almost unsaleable at 2½. Tincroft have reached 18½ to 19½, a rise of 2*l*, per share; the price of a month ago, 17*l*. West Basset have reached 5 to 5½; a month ago they were 4½. South Condurrow, 4½ to 5; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 2½ to 2¾; Wheal Grenville, 1½ to 1¾; Penstruthal 11s. to 13s.

East Darren, 26 to 27; the directors declared a dividend of 1*l*. per share on Tuesday. Roman Gravels. 15 to 15½; in the year ending

share on Tuesday. Roman Gravels, 15 to $15\frac{1}{2}$; in the year ending July 20 last, this mine paid 15,427. 10s, in dividends; expended 1600l. on permanent works, and left a balance in band of 2076l. The lead ores returned (2344 tons) realised 35,145l. 1s, 6d. The 95 south lead ores returned (234 tons) reassed 35,145, 18, 03. The 95 south is now worth 4 tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the shaft is 8 to 9 ft. wide, and worth 70% to 80% per fathom. The 80 south is worth 120% per fathom. Tankerville advanced to 10½, 11, but left off weaker; the 157 fm. level has been extended west of Watson's shaft 15 fms., on a lode measuring 8 ft. wide, varying from 5 to 10 tons of lead ore per fathom; the present end is worth 150% per fathom. South Roman Lead, 1 to 1½. Pennerley, 2½ to 3; the discovery in the back of the 45 cm green lode is now, in a side

fact being that operators were weary of the prolonged inactivity of the market, and some among them considered that it might be the least of two evils to venture upon a speculative movement rather than to continue in a condition of inaction any longer. The present istack of this is o large that unless deliveries should prove to be much larger than there is a question whether the supplies from Australia will continue there is reason to expect, it is hardly likely that the firemness of the tin marketcan be upheld. There is a question whether the supplies from Australia will continue may have to some extent likely had the firemness of the unarket, and the state of the supplies to fall, and however much it may be desired by some to stimulate the market, yet it is very certain there also estists astrong opposition to the upward movement, and which is apparently based upon more solid grounds than those for the ries, so that ultimately three is no doubt that prices will again recede, perhaps more rapidly than is generally anticipated, and that, too, below the figure they started from.

Already sales have been effected wherever practiculating and to race concerned they will not purchase beyond immediate requirements. Although the arrivals this month may not be equal to previous months of this year, yet the falling off in the demand for tin-plates is so great that there will be very much less required for that description of work, and as this forms the chief source of consumption it is pretty evident no advance can be supported for any length of time, and it is evidently most inoperature to attempt anything of the sort.

The PLATES.—The makers are still very badly off for orders, and large stocks are held at the work; the present prices are said to be found necessary on the pert of some of the works to accept lower prices if they are compelled to realise the whole or even any great prices if they are compelled to realise the whole or even any great prices if they are compelled to realise the whole or even any great pric East Caradon, 14 to 12; East 1001, 10 to 12; Amaza vaney, 14 to 24; South Carn Brea, 25s. to 30s. Unity Wood, 14 to 2; at the meeting a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

Prince of Wales, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; at the meeting (particulars of

which will be found in another column) a call of I which will be found in another comming a cart of 18, ou, per share was made. The accounts for the five months showed a loss of 1052l. 9s. 10d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 1272 10s. 8d. The copper ore sold had only realised 135l. 15s. 2d.; mundic, 92l. 8s. The copper ore sold had only realised 135l. 15s, 2d.; mundic, 92l. 8s. The report states that the ends going west are very promising, and in that direction the prospects are encouraging. New Pembroka, 10s. to 12s.; at the adjourned meeting, held on the l6th, a call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. The new discovery at the 100 fm lerel has improved to 40l. per fathom. In a winze commenced below the level, and down 3 ft., the lede is worth 4 tons of copper ore, or 32l. per fathom. The agents express the opinion that this new discovery is of such a superior and masterly character that the probability is it will lead to a productive and permanently valuable mine. West Chiverton, 16 to 17; West Frances, 7 to 7½; West Seton, 31 to 33.

At the Great Retallack meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was declared. The accounts show assets over labilities of 534. 4s. 3d. At the last meeting, held in December, these was a balance against the company of 94. 12s. The blende since sold has been 562 tons, realising 1817. 11s. 2d. Wheal Uny, ½ to ½ at the meeting, on Friday, a call of 3s, per share was made. The loss on the quarter's working amounted to 670l. The tin sold amounted to 80 tons, which brought on an average 42l. 5s. per ton. Botallack, 40 to 50; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss on the quarter's working of 705L, and a debit balance of 2304l. The tin credited at 3780l. was in reality stocked at 42l. for a better price. Killifath, 17s. to 19s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss of 475l in the four months' working, and a debit balance of 1765l. A call of 3s. per share was made. The mine is looking well, and great expectations formed in regard to cutting the lode at the 52. West Tolgus, 62 to 64; Wheal Agar, 2½ to 3; Wheal Crebor, 2 to 24. Glenroy shares have been largely dealt in at 6½ to 7; it is in 2000 shares of 4l. each, fully paid up, and until lately was part of Great Laxey Mine, and held under the same lease. It is now under a new lease at 1-2th royalty. The lode has been cut in three places, worth 80l. per fathom each, and as the mine is likely to cause agreat sensation we may refer to it more particularly next week. At the Great Retallack meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of

sensation we may refer to it more particularly next week. Almada and Tirito, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Argentine, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$; Eberhardt and Aurora, $7\frac{3}{4}$ to 8; Flagstaff, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; Frontino, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. St. John del Rey, 340 to 360; the profit for the month of April was 9100. The produce for the 10 days' division of May—12,000 oits.—4650f. Jarali, 6s. to 8s.; I.X.L., 1 to $1\frac{1}{8}$; Exchequer, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$; Richmond, $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{8}$; San Pedro, $1\frac{7}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$; Sweetland, $1\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{7}{4}$; Santa Barbara, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 Condes of Chili, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$; the manager's report is very satisfactory. The Isolina Mine, he says, will easily produce 300 tons per month. The Isolina Mine, he says, will easily produce 300 tons per mon The ore in sight he estimates at 2000 to 3000 tons. Some of stuff from the bottom produces 55 ozs. of silver to the ton.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has presented a marked contrast to the semi-panic observable in all other stock markets. General activity and advancing values have been the prominent features, the volume of business daily transacted being upon a considerably larger scale than for sometime past. Copper steady; the advance in tin well supported, the higher quotation having been paid for forward delivery. Lead unchanged, and spelter again easier.

and spelter again easier.

Exchequer have been largely dealt in, but without material quotable change, closing 1½ to 2½; the 200 ft. level has again struck very rich ore, one vein being 2 in. and the other parallel 12 in. wide; at this point another stope has been commenced, and from it a rich stone of silver ore was taken, and forwarded to London; those experienced in this class of ore estimate it will yield upon assay silver of the value of 300% per ton. Another important feature in the latest advices is that the tunnel driving upon the Accacia lode has struck water—this lode is in the northern extension of the LXL Mine; this tunnel is also approaching the junction of the LXL with the Exchequer lode; the manager was leaving on May 6 for Peavine, so as to see the working of the O'Hara furnace, and make his own test of its chlorinising capabilities before erecting it. LX.L., 1 to 1½; it is anticipated definite accounts will be received next week from the manager with reference to the property and the next week from the manager with reference to the property and the purchase of the mill; the tunnel the Exchequer Company is driving on the Accacia lode proves to a certain extent the northern portion

on the Accacia lode proves to a certain extent the northern portion of I.X.L., which it crosses at different points, and at each junction there are heavy outcrops, always indicative of wealth below. Flagstaff have advanced, and close 2½, 3; Professor Vincent, F.R.S., has returned from America, after having made a thorough inspection of the mine; it appears the Professor has had a satisfactory interview with Mr. Davis, in New York, and states that the produce of the mine during the last six months has been such that the floating debt has been reduced by 20 0002, and that there are the floating debt has been reduced by 20,000/, and that there are large quantities of ore in sight, which are now being mined and smelted. As soon as Professor Vincent is able to make his detailed report, a copy will be forwarded to the shareholders and a general meeting called. Emma, 1 to 14; the Committee for Foreign meeting called. Emma, 1 to 14; the Committee for Foreign Affairs represent that General Schenck had placed himself in a false position through identifying himself with a private enterprise; the House condemns the action as ill-advised, unfortunate, and incompatible with the duties of his official position. Condes of Chili, 6to 6to a cablegram has been received from Capt. Seccombe giving full confirmation of the value and capabilities of this property, and furher, that regular shipments of can be continu ther, that regular shipments of ore can be continued throughout year. One of the lodes is estimated to yield 300 tons per month, leaving a profit of about 3000l. The first shipment is due in a few days. Chicago, 5 to 6½; a payment on account of dividend of 4s. per share has been declared, payable on May 31, and 2000l, is to be repaid pro rada to those debenture holders who desire re-payment. These debentures were issued in June last, under a resolution of a general preciping to raise 30 (000l) on the other types for the purchase of general meeting, to raise 30,000%, on debentures for the purchase of the Flavilla Mine. The present payment will reduce the amount due on debentures to 51602.

Richmond Consolidated, 73 to 8. Cablegram received:—"Week's run, \$30,000; started third turnace; mine looking well." As the third furnace is now at work, it may be inferred that the mainemaine is completed, as the auxiliary engine was not abla to furnish that the furnace. per fathom. South Roman Lead, 1 to 1½. Pennerley, 2½ to 3; the discovery in the back of the 45, on gossan lode, is now in a side course of lead ore, and to all appearances lasting.

Great Dyliffe, 4½ to 5; this mine has improved. The shaft sinking below the 120 is in a lode worth 25%, per fathom. The 120 east is worth 14% per fathom; in back of ditto, 20% per fathom. There are 93 men breaking ore, at an average of 5% 10s, to 6% 10s, per ton. The 93 men breaking ore, at an average of 5% 10s, to 6% 10s, per ton. The last four weeks sale realised about 1470%, and 400% profit, West amounted to 127,627% 15s. This, it is understood has been paid, and that the balance is now in favour of the company. l of

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MAY 27, 1876.1

ated April 21, written from San Francisco by a shareholder to a stand April 21, written from San Francisco by a shareholder to a shalt early also hareholder, in London, says:—
blatite, also a hareholder, in London, says:—
blatite, also a harehot time I have been here I hav. Meyer, Ac. Mr. Price is Beinheau'i, heatical man; and long conversation with him about his settler of the property of the p

St. Harmon, 3 to 31; operations have been commenced in a vigorminner, and steps have been taken to put everything in going er as quickly as possible. The shares are still being enquired and many disappointed applicants have since the allotment was order as quickly as possible. The shares are still being enquired for and many disappointed applicants have since the allotment was male endeavoured to secure shares at an advance on the issue price. Several residents in the Principality have invested largely in the undertaking. Pennerley, 23 to 23; the 130 east is unchanged, with the exception of a little water issuing from the end. The 120 west is worth 1 ton lead per fathom. A winze has been commenced in the bottom of the 120 east, where the discovery was lately made, main the bottom the lode is worth 5 tons per fathom, and looking well. The 100 east is also looking very encouraging. At Potter's Pit the new discovery in the back of the 45, on gossan lode, has developed into a rich course of lead, and seems to improve as opened into a rich course of lead, and seems to improve as opened into a rich course of lead, and seems to improve as opened into a rich course of lead, and seems to improve as opened into havin; the appearance of a large deposit of ore. Other points if working in this part of the mine are looking exceedingly well. Engwinion, 6 to 6½; a parcel of 100 tons of lead, the produce of four weeks' working, was sold yesterday at 141. 17s. 6d. per ton. The mine is reported to be looking well at all points, and the No. 4 does till steadily improving. Shares are in demand on anticipations of a very favourable dividend to be declared at the end of next month, several large original holders having recently added considerably to their holdings.

Van Consols, 1½ to 2½; 25 tons of lead sold to Burry Port Company in Sturday last. No change in the mine. Glyn, 3½ to 3½; the lode in the 15 is valued at 200, per fathom for lead. The shaft is down a lead of the security of the security of the security of the security of the produce of the produce of the formal this property (which will shortly be intersected by the cross-cut from Eliza's) has been opened on in a neighbouring sine, where it is valued at 3 to 4 tons of lead per fathom. Ten tons flead for sale this w ale endeavoured to secure shares at an advance on the issue price.

let points are looking as well as usual, and the mine is making ady sales, which leave a good profit.

West Wye Valley, 3\(^2\) to 4\(^2\); the monthly report is published elselere. The 26 is still in good ore and looking well, and driving the monthly report is published elselere. The 26 is still in good ore and looking well, and driving the monthly report is a solution at the month in cutting down the shaft on Dyliffe lode so as to sink on the rich course of lead ore gone down below the 120. This has now been accomplished, so that good reserves of ore will be quickly added, and increase the value of the property. FLAGSTAFF.—Professor M. C. Vincent, F.R.S., F.G.S., after an inspection of the Flagstaff Mine, has again returned to be more in the bottom of the shaft being worth of professor's original report as to the productive power and permanent character of the mine. It appears that 20,000. of the floating debt has been cleared off since August, that a large and valuable breast of ore is still standing and exposed to view, and the north lode contains a branch of lead 3 in the lost of the mine are highly encouraging. The definition of the sast month, and is producing profitable ore at three different points, and the north lode contains a branch of lead 3 in the lost of the mine are highly encouraging. The definition of the sast month, and is producing profitable ore at three different points, and the north lode contains a branch of lead 3 in the lost of the month is monthly in the lost ten months in cutting down the shaft on Dyliffe lode on the interest to ore will be quickly added, and increase the value of the property.

FLAGSTAFF.—Professor M. C. Vincent, F.R.S., F.G.S., after an inspection of the Flagstaff Mine, has again returned to England. This recent inspection, it is understood, thoroughly confirms the Professor's original report as to the productive power and permanent character of the mine. It appears that 20,000. In the productive power and permanent character of the mine. points, and the north lode contains a branch of lead 3 in. and looking splendid.
struthal, 11s, to 13s.; indications are presenting themselves in

m workings of this mine that a course of copper ore is on to be met with.

From the met with.

bloined are the closing quotations—
blooned are the closing and to 1½; East Lovell 2 to 1½; East

MAY 21, written from San Francisco by a shareholder to a 3%; Pestarena, % to %; Port Phillip, % to %; Richmond Consolidated, 7% to 8; to 8; to 100 to 360; San Pedro, 1% to 1%; Sierra Buttes, 1 to 1%; South del Rey, 340 to 360; San Pedro, 1% to 1%; Sierra Buttes, 1 to 1%; South Aurora, 8s. to 10s.; Sweetland Creek, 1% to 2; Tecoma, % to %; United Mexidative, also a shareholder, in London, says:

Aurora, 8s. to 10s.; Sweetland Creek, 1% to 2; Tecoma, % to %; United Mexidative, also a shareholder, in London, says:

an in the short time I have been here I have met many persons who lative, also a shareholder, in London, says:

an in the short time I have been here I have met many persons who lative, also a shareholder.

St. John del Rey, 340 to 300; San Fedro, 13/2 to 12/2; South Aurora, 8x to 10x; Sweetland Creek, 13/4 to 2; Tecoma, 3/4 to 3/2; United Mexican, 2 to 23/2.

COLLIERIES.—While the general trade of the country is in such a depressed condition as to be almost stagnant it is not to be expected that collieries should be flourishing, or that colliery shares should be in great request. The few transactions that have taken place, which have been only in the shares of the one or two first-class collieries, show that there are a few investors who are wise enough to take advantage of the low prices now ruling to buy up shares which will probably in a few months realise double their present cost. The coal and iron trades are in that state that when a change coines it must almost of necessity be a change for the better, and the reaction will be, as it always has been, rapid and decided as soon as it commences. All over the country advantage is being taken of the present depression to reduce wages from the extravagant height to which they have gradually risen during the past two or three years; and the evident and increasing poverty of the Unions, and the distrust of them which has been steadily growing amongst colliers, lead us to believe that when wages have subsided to a reasonable figure a very considerable time must clapse before another rise will take place. As, therefore, things are now as bad as they can be, and as we may reasonable flower a revival of trade at no distant date, with, on the other hand, reduced cost of producing, the present would appear to be a favourable time for investments in good going collieries or colliery shares. The increasing shipments of fuel, while showing the reduced internal demand, prove that purchasers are not wanting for our coals, &o.—the shipments of coal, coke, and patent fuel for the week ending the 13th inst. having been 303,211 tons, as compared with only 261,355 tons for the previous week. The Wigan Coal and iron Company have declared a divideud for the 13th inst. having been 30

24. 8s., and in the price per ton of ore about 11s. Messrs. Richardson and Co. report that the Cape ores gave a produce of 31, and sold at 23t. 18s. per ton, being at the rate of 15s. 5d. per unit, or a standard about 3s. 6d. better than that of the whole sale. There will be no rate on 14re 6.

The Rio Tinto Company announce that on and after June 1 scrip may be deposited for exchange against definitive Five per Cent. Mortgage (Spanish Coupon) Bonds, as follows: In London, at the offices of the company, Copthall Buildings, also in Paris and Brussels. Lists for deposit of serip can be obtained at any of the addresses given in their advertisement, and the serip must be left seven days for examination.

Petitions have been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding-up of the Continental and Colonial Traders (Limited) and Great Australian Gold Mining Company (Limited).

INVESTMENTS IN LEAD MINES.—The lead mines of this country INVESTMENTS IN LEAD MINES.—The lead mines of this country are attracting more attention, and keep the firmest in value of any other stocks, as may be seen by the quotations; and yet purchases may be made to pay on an average of 8 to 10 per cent. per annum on present market prices of the following leading safe and well managed undertakings—Van, Great Laxey, Great Dyliffe, Minera, Tankerville, Roman Gravels, &c.—with every prospect of gradually increased dividends in this and next year, in addition to augmenting the reserves of ore ground. ing the reserves of ore ground.

PLYNLIMMON.—The 24 fm. level, east of new winze, is still worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom; and the stopes above and below that level 1 ton and 1½ ton per fathom.

New Chiverton.—The shaft is down 8 ft. below the 50; lode

improving, now worth 6t, per fathom. The lode in the 50 north has improved to 8t, per fathom, and likely to be better still. Lode in the 50 south not taken down. This mine continues to hold out much promise of success, and the works are being pushed on vigorously.

MARKE VALLEY.—Capt. W. George, who has had great experience in South Caradon and other mines, has just been appointed the principal agent at the above mine in the place of Capt. J. Seccombe, resigned. Capt. George has made a thorough inspection of the mine, and his report is of a highly satisfactory character. He believes the mine to be a lasting one with good prospects, and careful management only is required to return good profits to the shareholders.

mine to be a lasting one with good prospects, and careful management only is required to return good profits to the shareholders.

GLENROY.—This was lately a part of the Great Laxey property. It now belongs to a company, in 2000 shares of 4l. each. Short cross-cuts in three places between the 25 and 40 fm. levels have met with a lode worth 80l. per fathom at each point. In a few days it is expected that a similar lode will be found by the side in the 40, 55, and 65 fm. levels, and should this be the case a very rich lead mine would speedily be opened—one that would shortly vie in its profits with its immediate neighbour, Great Laxey, now paying 30,000l. a-year in dividends, and standing at a market value of 255,000l. The present quotation of Glenroy shares is only 7l., but we expect to see them rise rapidly as the operations progress.

GREAT DYLIFFE LEAD MINES continue to open out well, as may be seen by the manager's report in another column. These mines, formerly known more familiarly as "Bright and Cobden's Mines," yielded during their and co-partners' working enormous profits—something like 100,000l.—from three of the richest lodes in North Wales, known as Dyliffe, Esgairgaled, and Llechwedd-du. From these lodes about 1200 tons of lead ore have been sold in the last 12 months, realising about 18,000l.; and the present sales are about 100 tons every four weeks, realising a profit on the working of about 400l. to 500l., and from the discoveries now being made this is likely to be considerably increased. The mines are situated in what is called the Van district, and until 1869 to 1870, when the Van discoveries took place, were regarded as the richest mines in Montgomeryshire, and are now second only to the Van Mine in North Wales, both in monthly sales and profits, and certainly may be considered the cheapest. The company is in 15,000 shares of 4l. each, fully paid up, and, therefore, at anything like 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s., the shares are a good investment. The dividend of 2s. 6d. per share paid last morth will

tailed report of Professor Vincent will be awaited with interest.

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INVESTORS ENOULD APPLY for a copy of Mesers. W. J. Tallentire and On. S. Cirgular, Shart Post Park. Is contains valuable information on Foreign, Stocks (especially South American, Express, and Turkish), Ballways, and Lead Mines.

MA

Notices to Correspondents.

- "Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be siled on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference,
- PRACTICAL ASSAYING -" Mine Agent" (Liskeard). -The best work on this subject is, probably, Crookes's edition of Mitchell's Assaying, published by Longmans, at about 2/, 2s. There are some cheap works on the subject, but they cannot be
- at about 2% 2s. There are some cheap works on the Subject, but they cannot be recommended.

 Compressible Am Locomotives—"R. A."—These engines have not been practically used on trainways, and from their bulk are unlikely to be so used. Those used at the St. Gothard Tunnel are about 25 ft. or 30 ft. long, and except that the power for compressing the air is obtained for nothing from the Reuss torrent, which runs by the Goeschenen mouth, and from another torrent on the Airolo side, they would be too expensive to use. Compressed air power produced with steam-engines is only applicable for underground work.

 Mr. Geodor Henwoon's notices on the Lead Mines of the Weardale and Tecsdale districts will appear in next week's Journal.

 SHARE DEALING—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for inveslment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

 Received,—"Ferro Manganese: "We shall be glad of particulars—"M. W."——"Enquirer" (Shropshire)—"E.D. J." (Bogmor): Next week—"Shareholder" (Wheal Uny) should write to the secretary—"E.R. B."—"M. C. E."—"T. C."—H. Sewell (Peru): Next week—"W. S. R."—"W. M." (Dublin)—"Reader" (Chester).

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 27, 1876.

EMPLOYERS LIABILITY FOR INJURY BILL.

Both masters and workmen may well be congratulated upon the result of the debate upon this Bill in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, since the exaggerated and unwarrantable statements made by Mr. MacDonald have been completely refuted, whilst the evil long recognised which justified him in proposing some legislation on the subject will now be removed; it has also elicited the important statement from Mr. Burn that "that was a very second tion on the subject will now be removed; it has also elicited the important statement from Mr. Burnt that "there was a very eroneous impression as to the wages earned by miners a few years ago, the average being not more than 2l. 10s. per week," which proves that by paying a higher rate of wages than is given for any other class of unskilled labour the masters have already admitted the miners' occupation to be attended by more than common danger, and compensated them accordingly. The general opinion of the and compensated them accordingly. The general opinion of the House appeared to be that the measure might possibly remove one evil, but would certainly create a much greater one, and one, moreover, infinitely more difficult to deal with. Mr. MACDONALD was, no doubt, at great disadvantage in having to represent the views of a small proportion of one class of labourers, and those, too, decidely not the best educated—hence his speech was better calculated to influence the minds of those he spoke for than of those he addressed; for its delaying that warpen evidencia is a given and those who for, in declaring that "every explosion is a crime, and those who permit a state of things to exist that will enable one to be possible are virtually guilty of a crime," not only did he state that which is not true, but he showed that he was ignoring facts which, claiming actually worked in a mine, he must have been well ac

But the entire question was at once reduced to its true position by the explanations of the Attorney-General, who pointed out that it was essentially a legal one, and then stated what the actual state of the law on the subject was. He remarked that Mr. Macdonald to keep their mires free from explosive gases, and that if the mines were bound to keep their mires free from explosive gases, and that if the mines were altogether free from such gases no explosion could occur, and were altogether free from such gases no explosion could occur, and he could not see anything in the Bill which would impose upon them any additional liability in 'that direction. As the law now stood an employer was liable for the consequences of the acts of his servant to his last farthing as far as they affected a person who was not in his employment, and, indeed, his liability was so great as, in the view of some persons, to amount to absolute injustice. The Attorney-General also cautioned the House not to suppose that the servants of employers were altogether without protection. A master was, in the first place, bound to see that the machinery employed in the business in which his servants were engaged was suitable for the purpose. If the machinery was defective, or rotten, or unfenced where it ought to be fenced he would be liable for all the consequences of his neglect. He was bound to take every reasonable the purpose. If the machinery was defective, or rotten, or unfenced where it ought to be fenced he would be liable for all the consequences of his neglect. He was bound to take every reasonable care to ensure that proper and fit servants were engaged for his workmen. The question was whether the liability of the master should be carried still further. What the Bill proposed was this—that whenever an accident happened to a person in the employ of a master not in consequence of any neglect on the part of the master to obey the requirements of an Act of Parliament or to ensure the engagement of competent servants, but in consequence of the negligence of a fellow-servant, the master should be liable for the damages which ensued. Was that, he asked, reasonable? As far as he (the Attorney-General) could discover, the only way in which the law operated with severity upon the workman was this—that it was very difficult for the Courts to define what was a common employment. Servants were often prevented, as the law now stood, from obtaining compensation for an accident which happened through the default of a man who could not be regarded as being in the position of a fellow-servant. For example, an accident might happen through the negligence of an overlooker or a manager, who was practically in the position of the master himself. As the law now stood, a servant in such a case might be unable to obtain compensation, as the overlooker or manager might be regarded as being in the position of a fellow-servant. He did not extract the partitude of a long of the master himself. now stood, a servant in such a case might be unable to obtain compensation, as the overlooker or manager might be regarded as being in the position of a fellow-servant. He did not say that the matter was clear, because he knew there were dicta the other way, but there had been decisions which would go to that extent. Now, that to his nind was a hard-hip, and it would be well if that hardship were removed. The design of the Bill was to introduce a most sweeping alteration in the law, which to his mind would work gross injustice, and as the Bill would establish a mischievous principle he hoped the House would not allow it to be read a second time.

The importance of the question was not denied by anyone who took part in the debate, but there was almost equal unanimity as to the Bill being unlikely to meet the difficulty, owing to its being

took part in the debate, but there was almost equal manimity as to the Bill being unlikely to meet the difficulty, owing to its being drawn by those most imperfectly acquainted with the general re-quirements of the case, and who, moreover, from their very posi-tion, were unable to consider the matter with that amount of imtion, were unable to consider the matter with that amount of impartiality necessary to ensure success. Perhaps the best speech in the debate was that of Mr. Knowles, of Wigan, who has been connected all his life with mines, and is exceedingly popular with his workmen. He remarked that he would support any measure the object of which was the welfare of the working classes, having been object of which was the weitare of the working classes, having been connected with them for many years. The hon member for Stafford professed to speak as a practical man; but if his remarks were intended to illustrate his practical knowledge he knew very little. The case quoted by the hon member occurred before the passing of the Mines Regulation Act. From his practical knowledge the hon. the Mines Regulation Act. From his practical knowledge the hon-member declared that where there was no gas there could be no ex-plosion, but in a mine which was as free of gas as that House, and with regard to which every care that human ingenuity could sug-gest was taken, the first stroke of the pick might liberate a great deal of gas. Did the hon, member tell the House that when that gas showed itself the men ceased working? The men were the first to observe danger, and they knew where to find it. He could teach hon, members in ten minutes where to find the danger. (A lough.) The hon, member laughed, but was his practical knowledge sufficient to enable him to say whether the statement was right or wrong? Only a practical man could find out where the danger was. As to Only a practical man could find out where the danger was. As to the question of responsibility, take the case of two men engaged in Only a practical man count and out which are two men engaged in the question of responsibility, take the case of two men engaged in repairing a shaft. Every care was taken to provide good material and proper arrangements for the work, but, after all, one of the men

fell off the scaffolding. Was the master responsible for that? Surely the master was not to stand there while they were doing the work. Again, as to accidents in coal mines. If six men were working, one being engaged in bringing the coal down, and the others engaged in front of it, and the one brought the coal down without giving the others notice, and injured them, was the master responsible? They always would have accidents, they could not obviate them altogether. The last Mines Bill was very stringent; so stringent as to be almost mischievous. He had an accident in one of his collieries, which showed what gas would do and how it would act. He knew it was first mine, and he worked it as such. He provided five which showed what gas would do and now it would act. He knew it was a fiery mine, and he worked it as such. He provided five times the ventilation absolutely required, but an accident occurred there, killing a large number of men. That accident cost him, besides 100,000, the lives of probably the best men he ever employed. In fact, he would never be able to replace them. They were of the old stamp of colliers, not the new stamp, who could not do half the work of the old class of men. He had lived long enough to know that those masters were most successful who took the greatest care of the inventilations. that those masters were most successful who took the greatest care of their men. He would go so far as to say that men ought to have good wages, they ought to be well fed, well clothed, and well housed, for how could the collier or the ironworker, for instance, work well if he were not well fed and well rested? Would this Bill do that? No; it would encourage nothing but carelessness and idleness. They had many societies in operation in the North of England to redress the sufferings occasioned by accidents and in other ways. Did they find the hon, member encourage these provisions? The societies to which he referred devoted their money to good objects, and did not allow it to be frittered away in encouraging strikes and paid agitawhich he referred devoted their money to good objects, and did not allow it to be frittered away in encouraging strikes and paid agitators. By the contribution of merely 3d. per week by the men in the great mining districts of the North compensation was provided for injuries, the masters subscribing 20 per cent., and if there were added to this what they had to pay in poor rate very ample provision indeed would be made. While, however, the societies were successful in Lancashire, Northumberland, and Durham, a society in North Staffordshire had not been successful, for after being in second in the pay in the stafford shire had not been successful, for after being in second in the second successful and succ in operation for six years the number of of members did not reach 1000. What influences had been at work in North Staffordshire he could not say, but it was time the colliers should judge and act for themselves. Instead of introducing this Bill he would suggest the themselves. Instead of introducing this Bill he would suggest the hon, member should give workmen good advice—advice that they were responsible beings; for if they were to pass Bills of this kind it might well be thought that the working classes were either chil-

dren, slaves, or something worse.

The view entertained by Mr. Shaw Lefevre was probably the correct one—that those interested in the Bill did not desire to go the full length of it, and this was concurred in by Sir E. Wilmor, the full length of it, and this was concurred in by Sir E. WILMOT, who admitted that the Bill went further than expedient, although the state of the law on the subject is evidently imperfect. Mr. Pease thought the Bill would tend to reduce wages, and that its effect would probably be the very reverse of that desired by those introducing it—the saving of life among the workmen. That servants have sometimes had difficulty in obtaining compensation for injuries although justly entitled to it must be acknowledged, but as Mr. TENNANT remarked the grievance arose less from the principle of law than from the interpretation put upon it by the judges by hold-TENNANT remarked the grievance arose less from the principle of law than from the interpretation put upon it by the judges by holding, for example, that a foreman of works exercising authority over the men was in law a fellow-workman, for whose acts the employer was not responsible. What really seems to be required is that the recognition of common employment should be limited to workmen employed in the same kind of work, but that any superior workmen or officer authorised to give such directions as to the general execution of the work as will affect the safety of the workmen generally shall be regarded as standing in the position of the master's ngent, and not as a fellow-workman; it must also be provided that common employment shall not be recognised unless the occupations of the workman injured and of him causing the accident be similar. And as to the compensation, care should be taken to prevent any award being made if it can be proved by those charged with negligence that they have taken all reasonable precautions to ensure safety.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS COMMISSION.

The report which has just been issued by the Royal Commission charged to enquire into the working and operation of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1874 has once more brought prominently before the public mind the paternal regard which Government proesses to have for the welfare of the rising generation. be the last to contend that it is not the imperative duty of the State to protect the lives and the health of those who cannot help themselves, nor can we ignore the fact that there are instances where the greed or ignorance of the parents drive children at too early an age into unhealthy occupations, which it is right should be prevented. But whilst willingly admitting such to be the case, we are equally degree that the action of the Government should not unequally desirous that the action of the Government should not un-necessarily curb and interfere with the very foundation of our pro-sperity—the productive power of the nation—at a time when we have hard battles to fight in order to maintain our supremacy

amongst the other nations of the world.

The opposition with which the Factory Acts, and afterwards the Workships Act, were first greated has to a great extent died out in the general desire on the part of large manufacturers to give it a fair practical test, and the Inspectors now report that the regula-tions of those Acts are carried out with cordiality by the great ma-jority of employers. Probably the Acts were conceived in a benejorty of employers. Probably the Acts were conceived in a beneficient spirit, and passed by the Legislature with the very best possible object, but no one can deny that there are many anomalies in the Acts, and that many of their rules and clauses sadly need amendment. We believe, also, that for several years past there has been too great a tendency on the part of both Conservative and Liberal Governments to pamper the working classes, which has fostered a spirit of discontent and also insubordination, and has tended in a complete content. tended in no small degree to the promotion and growth of those various gigantic Trades Unions which have been, and still are, so inimical to the best interests of this nation in a commercial and inimical to the best interests of this nation in a commercial and manufacturing point of view. In the report which the Royal Commissioners have recently presented they make various important recommendations, the great majority of which unquestionably tend to increase the responsibility of employers, and we fear will operate prejudicially to the manufacturers in more respects than one unless materially modified. The Factory Acts (1833 to 1874), the Ropemakers Act (1846), the Lace Factory Acts (1861), and the Workshops Acts (1866 to 1871), are to be consolidated into a single Act, subject to these amendments—"Workshops" should be made "factories"—that is, the Workshops Act (1867) should be repealed, and the limitation in definition of a workshop to places where the handicraft is carried on by any child, young person, or woman, should be extended to all factories. The report then deals with the proposed extension of the Factories Acts, stating that the places of work should be defined in the Consolidated Act to include places in work should be defined in the Consolidated Act to include places in the "open air," but mines, underground quarries worked by shafts, and quarries or pit banks connected with a mine should be exempt. Alluding to the general regulation of hours of work, the report recommends that the limits of hours for labour should be in all factories 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., 6:30 A.M. to 6:30 P.M., or 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. all the year round. Of these hours two are to be reserved for meals in the year round. Of these hours two are to be reserved for meals in factories and one and a half in workshops, so that ten and a half hours labour per diem is the limit, except in special cases where relaxation may be granted by the S-cretury of State. All Sunday work is recommended to be prohibited in both factories and workshops, except where specially allowed by the Secretary of State. With regard to the important matter of education, the R-yal Commissioners suggest that the attendance of all children at school, whether at work or not, should be enforced by law, the school age being from 5 to 13 years, but "half-time" attendance should be conceded as a privilege to the light of the property or not, should be enlored by law, the school age being from 5 to 13 years, but "half-time" attendance should be conceded as a privilege to all children beneficially and necessarily employed; and all children employed according to the Consolidated Act are to be deemed so beneficially employed. Inno case shall a child be allowed to attend half-time under 10 years of age, or be permitted to work under the Consolidated Act.

Such are the principal recommendations which the Royal Consolidate and the principal recommendations which the Royal Consolidated Act.

Such are the principal recommendations which the Royal Commissioners have made in the report which they have recently pre-

sented; and, as we have already inferred, the great of the very laudable and praiseworthy one of protecting the comfort of the children of the working classes and the ing and mining population. We suppose this is the tion of the Government, and if some factories and wo find under the new regulations still more difficulty that to obtain how labour, and if some parents are done. find under the new regulations still more difficulty the to obtain boy labour, and if some parents are doomed strong, hearty boys kept at school when they could be gaged at some easy work, and thus adding a few shift to the scanty purse, they must submit to the powers those that this legislation is necessary under the exigenctimes. Nobody can question the fact that our miners, need very much more education than they have high even at present receive: but this education sheets times. Avoid more education than they have hith even at present receive; but this education should be that contained within the limits of the three Raing, and rithmatic —but should be of a technical challength and leading them to efficiently, and also safely, dischabled they have to perform. Again, it is no use for the property of t should enable them to efficiently, and also safely, dischar which they have to perform. Again, it is no use for doubt the very superior education which the working many of the continental nations receive, as contrast which has hitherto appertained in England. The vecompetition which the German and other European nation of the vecompetition, and working to bear in the production of the vector of our fabrics, as well as in the make of iron, of enginthousands of articles of which we at one time had almost is due to that comprehensive system of instruction which thousands of articles of which we at one time had almost is due to that comprehensive system of instruction which every department. We should all recognise the value more especially technical instruction, if we would start place amongst the leading productive nations of the wann, no matter how low in the working or manufacturi becomes a better workman proportionate to his educate hope that this is the basis upon which the recommendate Royal Commissioners of the Factory and Workshops and as such give it support. There are, doubtless, and inconsistencies which will have to be modified in the plication of the Act, but as the great policy is to be a support. plication of the Act, but as the great object is the mind and the promotion of the physical health of the working good must eventually spring therefrom; and if some plane devised by which a comprehensive technical education afforded all branches of our industrial population, English still fearlessly content with other nations in all those articonstitute our prosperity and our greatness.

MINERALS UNDERLYING RAILWAYS.

MINERALS UNDERLITING RAILWAY
In the Committee of the House of Commons to w
Western Railway Bill was referred an important is
the minerals underlying railways was raised. The cotain clauses sought to have provisions retained in their
an extension in Somersetshire, by which they would
sory power to purchase the minerals lying at a distafrom the line of rails. This was opposed by a large a
owners, including the Duke of Beaufrort, Lord W
DUNRAYEX, and the trustees of the late Marquiwell as the Somerset Coal Canal Company. It was
part of the company that the powers asked for we
pose of giving additional protection at such plages. well as the Somerset Coal Canal Company. It was part of the company that the powers asked for we pose of giving additional protection at such places were being worked in proximity to the railway, fact, a bold attempt on the part of the Great Weget inserted in their Bill certain clauses that would neral Act of Parliament. It would be placing a grand hands of the company, to the prejudice of mineral liery proprietors, seeing that in some instances shall liery proprietors, seeing that in some instances shall liery proprietors, seeing that in some instances shall be lines of railways, for it is a great advantage faituate as close as possible to the rails. The compan asked for, would in many instances be placed in a so large an area of ground as to open out and work that they have found it advantageous to have one for the supply of fuel to the locomotives. There difficulties to be encountered in the purchase of min had not been opened and their value ascertained, the opponents of the Bill, it was pointed out that it was asking for powers not enjoyed by any other reking for powers not enjoyed by any other and that if they were granted it would be to the sei mineral and mine owners.

To some extent the counsel for the Great Western

force of the arguments against the Bill, for they and altered the clauses most materially. The minerals only should be taken so far as they w support of the railway, canal, or other works be pany. Still there were other advantages clair prejudicial to the mineral owners which were the altered proposal. Mincowners were not to the attered proposal. Mineowners were not to be within a certain distance of the railway until the to the company that they were about to do so, not be given until the workings had reached will railway. This was asking for what may be tern and something like contradictory, powers on the Western, the directors of which thought that the a private Bill what they had not in the general railway company could not restrain a private. railway company could not restrain a mineowne to approach a line on the ground of danger to the when such continued working involved danger It may be said that the existing law has been fowell, and there certainly does not appear any why the Great Western should be given exception it shown that a change was really necessary, an geous to all the parties concerned, then the pertocapply for an Act of Parliament that woo railway companies. Such, we believe, was the mittee, who struck out the clauses objected to may be brought from time to time by railway and other can; into the House of Commons, for it was stated that the Western had not given notice to any individual collery of the tention to apply for the powers they sought in the Bili but we have alluded.

THE AMERICAN IRON MANUFACTURE

We have on several recent occasions called attention influence which the progress of American metallumic has exerted upon the iron trade of Great Britain. We have recircan demand for our rails, and hence business in rail-producing districts is reduced to an extremely la Mr. Samuelson, M.P., one of the leading ironmasters of thas become so impressed with the metallurgical resonnessee that he is reported in American journals to be almence the manufacture of iron in that State. If this isc

e statement certainly awaits authoritative confirmate. Mr. Samuelson would appear to have come to the c if British capital eng d in the British reasonable remuneration in consequence of the incre competition, it must cross the Atlantic and profit fr ing mineral resources of some of the Δ merican States SAMUELSON has really decided to embark or not in SANCELSON has really decided to embark or his of fron in Tennessee, there can be no doubt that trade has acquired very considerable importance, duction of American rolled iron in 1874, Bassaners having been 1,839,509 tons, of which Pennsylvania. Ohio coming second with 220,370 tons. Of rails: Pennsylvania made in 1874 an aggregate of 259, 125,103 tons made in 1874 an aggregate of 259. 125,103 tons made in Illinois' which floures in the li next largest rail producer. The supremacy achieves in the production of raw and manufactured ironiblished by the fact that in 1874 Pennsylvania made one-third of all the rails produced in the American Republic. I lingering doubt were still entertained as to the metallargial riority of Pennsylvania, it would be finally set at rest by that in 1874 Pennsylvania made 463,730 tons of other description rolled iron, while Ohio, which again figured second in the list.

only 10,550 tons. The Keystone State, as Pennsylvania is sometimes only 10,550 tons. The Keystone State, as Pennsylvania is sometimes alled, has indeed taken the lead of all her neighbours in the by no salled, has indeed taken the lead of all her neighbours in the by no salled, has indeed taken the lead of all her neighbours in the by no salled, has indeed taken to be supposed for a moment that At the same time, it must not be supposed for a moment that At the same time, it must not be supposed for a moment that At the same time, it must not be supposed for a moment that At the same time, it must not be supposed for a moment that the first of the United States in the Missouri Iron Mountain, the Catskills, and the Cornwall region the Missouri Iron Mountain, the Catskills, and the Cornwall region the Missouri Iron Mountain, the Catskills, and the Cornwall region the Missouri Iron Mountain, the Catskills, and the Cornwall region to East with a State with almost everywhere. Jersey and New York, and hematites are met with almost everywhere. Jersey and New York, and hematites are met with almost everywhere. Jersey and New York, and possessed 279, while in no other State were his year Pennsylvania possessed 279, while in no other State were his year Pennsylvania possessed 279, while in no other State were his year Pennsylvania possessed 279, while in no other State were his year Pennsylvania possessed 279, while in no other State were his year Pennsylvania possessed 279, while in no other State were his year Pennsylvania possessed 279, while in no other State were his year Pennsylvania possessed 279, while in no other State were his year Pennsylvania possessed 279, while in no other State were his year Pennsylvania possessed 279, while in no other State were his year Pennsylvania possessed 279, while in no other State were his year Pennsylvania possessed 279, while in no other State were his year Pennsylvania possessed 279, while in no other State were his year Pennsylvania possessed 270, while his possessed 270, whil greater importance.

ed by the almost entire absence of joint-stock enterprise from blaums of the newspapers, as well as by the marked falling off enumber of new companies registered from time to time, that oint-stock movement is in abeyance, and that one of the princhannels for the employment of capital is practically closed, is a matter for regret, although it is scarcely one for surprise, wisting laws which govern the proceedings of joint-stock comes are a failure, and until some remedy is introduced, in the of a revision of the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, no marked all of joint-stock enterprise, nor any restoration of public conce, can be loooked for. Although the number of mining comes registered of late is not much below the usual average, this of enterprise has suffered in conjunction with other departs of industry, and the public are apathetic upon the subject of ventures. Now that there is some change in the official arements of the Registration Office, and the control of this denert of the public service is in the hands of the Inland Revenue, is, perhaps, some chance of a reorganisation of the whole system as a proposal a thorough re-modelling of the existing code. Some alteral indecessary, in the interest of investors and the public generally. THE ABSENCE OF JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE .- It is plainly evi ry, in the interest of investors and the public generally.

IRON ORE COMPANY.—The company has at length aclease of the Llwyn Saer property, which adjoins the tof the Mwyndy Mines. This acquisition will enable by to continue their mining operations at the eastern end s, and thence into Llwyn Saer without interruption, and without additional expenditure either in shafts or matt the Treastle property an engine-shaft has been sunt of the discovered ore, as proved by the Diamond boring and a level has been driven at 36 fms. below the surface, thus there been found of very good quality.

EOUS IRON RAILS .- The North-Eastern Railway Comongaged in experiments upon a large scale under the of Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, M.P., the eminent iron-cing homogeneous iron rails from Cleveland pig, and as they have gone, are highly encouraging. Should is very confidently anticipated, the advantage to the istrict must be very great.

CHILLAN MINE SHARES.—The sale of three barras in ty of the Carrizalillo Mining Company, announced in Mining Journal, took place on Tuesday at the Auction about a syard, and Mr. Robert C Driver, of Whitehall (the points), usinted out the many advantages of the property very The profits, as shown by the accounts already published, at the rate of 2000l, per share per annum for several the property being at present in thorough going order, to continue equally profitable for many years to come, as now in course of construction is all that appears necontinue equally profitable for many years to come, a now in course of construction is all that appears neake the plant complete. All outlay hitherto made has that revenue, and not more than 150*l*, per share is restrict. The sale was largely attended, but the bid for e was only 4000*l*, to commence with, a rather spirited any the amount to 6000*l*,—which, as the auctioneer rebut three years purchase—and at this it was knocked igher bid could be obtained for the other two shares, are nurchased by the same gentleman, who were understanded. purchased by the same gentleman, who was eady the holder of 16 barras in the company.

SAFETY-LAMP.—It is satisfactory to learn that Colonel r, who has for some months past been giving his attenis improvement of the light-giving power of miners' ps, has at last produced one which has proved most satisfaving long occupied the position of Chairman of the R Swansea Colliery Company, he must have acquired tical knowledge as to what is required underground, and caredy have turned it to better account than in devising a taking underground operations more agreeable to nuners. king underground operations more agreeable to miners.

king underground operations more agreeable to miners.

ORIA COALS.—The recently published report of the Inspector of Mines—Mr. H. S. Poole—contains an inde, giving the composition of the principal Nova Scotian thorities for the analyses being the Manhattan and Inspector of Mines—Mr. How, Percy, Harrington, The coals appear to be of fair quality, although recars in selection, according to the purposes for which das some have a larger percentage of ash, whilst others ich sulphur to be pleasant. Among the better coals are the Black or Eleven-foot seam, which have from 60 to of fixed carbon, 4 to 4½ of ash, and 4 per cent. of sulfingan coals stand very high, as do the Sydney Main, by McGregor (another heavy in ash), Hub (some rather y, but much excellent), Emery, Acadia, Albion Main, lors. Some additional care in picking the coals would becease the reputation of most kinds of Nova Scotian

the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to Honelulu. Messrs. Fulton and Kendrick have commenced a new colliery near Shamokin, on the land of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

COAL IN LEICESTERSHIRE.—The South Leicestershire Colliery Company, after contending successfully with the various difficulties hitherto met with in their sinkings near Hugglescote, have come upon the first coal at a depth of about 70 yards. The seam found is of no great thickness, but of good quality for the depth, and is believed to augur favourably for the lower, which will be reached before the end of the year, at the depth of 190 and 250 yards.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

May 25.—When we last wrote no one anticipated—unless, indeed, the smelters, who kept their secret well—that there would have been so substantial and rapid a change in the fortunes of our tin mines. We have upon several occasions expressed our belief that the lowest point had been reached, and had pointed out reasons for holding that an improvement was apparently not far distant; but still the announcement when it came took most people by surprise. The Cornish mining interest has fallen upon days in which it is grateful for small mercies, and a rise of 22 would be hailed with joy. How much more, then, one of 44. That the advance should have taken place in the face of a continued depression in the general business affairs of the country fully proves the accuracy of the forecasts which had been made, and indicates very clearly that that which was believed to be the lowest point below which remunerative production, either in Cornwall nor anywhere else, could not go was really reached. Here, then, we have a basis for future calculations which should prove of value. We now know, it would seem, the possible worst, and should shape our course accordingly.

The prospects of the future appear decidedly good. There does not seem to be much fear of the market being swamped by excessive foreign competition, and as to Cornwall, we take it there is no particular danger there. Several tin mines have been stopped, and those which remain have been working at too high pressure, returning all the tin possible to enable them to meet costs to be able to materially increase their output. It may be asked—"What of the tin stocked at Wheal Owles, Botallack, and elsewhere?" We do not anticipate any difficulty here. Those who have pluckily held on so long are not likely to flood the market and spoil their own May 25.-When we last wrote no one anticipated-unless, indeed,

not anticipate any difficulty here. Those who have pluckily held on so long are not likely to flood the market and spoil their own waiting game, and it is clear that the demand is steadily increasing. In five years time if mangacabases In five years time, if manganese bronze comes at all into the favour

In five years time, if manganese bronze comes at all into the favour it deserves, what with this and what with the other uses for the metal rapidly opening up, we should not be at all surprised to see the demand increase 40 or 50 per cent. Some increase is certain, and the chances are it will be substantial.

The extreme sensitiveness of the Cornish share market has been chiefly shown in the rise of prices which has followed on the rise in the standards. Early in the year we pointed out what awaited the plucky speculators, and already a very substantial slice of good fortune has been realised. We are hardly likely, however, to see a furor. And it is well we should not. What we want just now is less the increase in the number of our tin mines as the proper working of those which exist.

furor. And it is well we should not. What we want just now is less the increase in the number of our tin mines as the proper working of those which exist.

The reasons which induce us to say this with regard to tin mines do not apply to copper, and it is gratifying to find that the revival in this special branch of mining industry continues. If the copper mines of Cornwall are not as good as ever—and that cannot be, seeing the immense wealth they have produced—there is an enormous quantity of copper as yet to be won. There is a good deal of nonsense written and spoken concerning the "old men," to the disparagement of the modern miners, and they are credited with having an almost supernatural ability in finding out good mines. The truth is they were no better than other folks, and in their way made quite as many blunders, though with so much untouched mineral ground they had less excuse for them. Only the memory of their successes now remains, and hasty-minded people come to the conclusion that they never did anything else.

The calamitous explosion at the Herodsfoot Powder Works, referred to in last week's Journal, was made the subject of a stringent enquiry by a coroner's jury, in the presence of Major Majendie, Government Inspector of Explosives. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and the Inspector highly complimented the company on the excellence of their management and the completeness of their precautions against disaster.

Maesey. William Brunton and Ca. of Penhallick Safety Fuse.

of accidental death, and the Inspector highly complimented the company on the excellence of their management and the completeness of their precautions against disaster.

Messrs. William Brunton and Co., of Penhallick Safety Fuse Works, near Redruth, have been fortunate enough to obtain the only medal for safety fuse explosives at the International Exhibition of Chili. The medal is accompanied with a very beautiful engraving embodying the name of the firm, and signed by the President, and countersigned by the Director-General. Considering the great competition in this manufacture the firm of Brunton and Co. are to be congratulated on their great success and the energy displayed in competing in the foreign international exhibitions.

The action recently brought in the Redruth County Court, by Mr. W. H. Rule, of Camborne, against Mr. T. M. Hawke, of St. Day, is one of considerable importance to those engaged in mine share dealing. Rule, although holding no West Poldice shares, gave Hawke 56, for the "put" (that is, the right to sell to Hawke or not, as Rule pleased) of five shares for 25l. at the end of the month (February), and the shares having fallen to an nominal price in the meantime, Hawke declined to accept tressifer when tendered by Rule, who had purchased shares of a bird purty—a fact which did not affect the berguin. Rule sold the shares against Hawke by auction through Mr. J. Thomas, of Redruth, and alleged that he lest 19b. by the transaction. This amount Rule sought to recover, but the judge doubted whether it was a contract that could be maintained in a court of law; he was inclined to think that it could not be, but deferred his judgment until the next Court day. The result will be interesting, especially as there can be no question that if these gambling transactions can be put a stop to it will be of enormous benefit to legitimate mining enterprise.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

May 25.—There has been a material change in the state of affairs May 25.—There has been a material change in the state of affairs since my last notice, for some thousands of miners are once more at work. Staveley and Clay Cross have taken the initiative, and others are likely to follow. Those that are out, along with their families, have already suffered a good deal, for the Union has been unable to find money to give the strike pay to which the members are entitled. The National Association has made an appeal to the Trades Unions in all parts of the country to render assistance to the miners now on strike. Why this should be necessary has not transpired, for it was generally understood that the Association could find almost any amount of money for the support of a strike, one of the rules being that where the members agreed to submit any matter in dispute to arbitration, and the same is refused by the masters, the former shall be entitled to a certain sum weekly. Now, many of the men have been out for several weeks, yet no money has been received from the National Association. The consequence has been that they have now to go about the towns and villages in droves, begging on all sides. The Association, it may be said, is presided over by Mr. Macdonald, M.P., who is fond of showing what he has done towards elevating the miners and raising them in the social scale. But most people will be inclined to believe that the men and their families since my last notice, for some thousands of miners are once more at donald, M.F., who is found of showing what he has done towards elemore as the reputation of most kinds of Nova Scotian
by securing a larger market might lead to more attention
to the general mining resources of the province.

The last in the United States.—English rails are not
till quoted upon the New York market, the transactions
is of hoome comparatively insignificant. No. 1 Amerimoted at \$22 to \$23 per ton, No. 2 ditto at \$20 to \$21
to American rails at the works at \$40 to \$45 per ton, all
the total production of anthracite coal in Pennsylmois in the corresponding period of 1875. The total probitaminous coal in Pennsylvania to April 29 this year
them, against 901,407 tons in the corresponding period
to make reputation of astell Association
to make reputation of the United States on Jan. 1,
the first total 270 furnaces were in Pennsylvania. Mr.
M.P., the well-known English ironmaster is stated to
plating the establishment of a branch of his house in Tenonic show being shipped from Seattle, the coal port of

Several branches of the Sheffield Trade are very quiet, and the men only partially employed. In some few instances there has been a shortness of manufacturing fuel, but supplies fully equal to the requirements have been received from Staffordshire. The men in South Yorkshire have been offered the 12½ per cent. terms, but have refused them. At several places they go out daily with a wagon drawn by men for the purpose of collecting anything in the shape of provisions that may be offered them, as well as money. It is evident that many of the younger hands are becoming thoroughly demoralised, and rather enjoy the excursions made, so that they are not likely to go to work so long as they can get sufficient to ext, which most of them evidently manage to do. The Manvers Main Company has published a statement showing the wages paid to the getters for one week. It may be presumed that the amount includes not only the getter but the hurrier as well, and it appears that no less than 24 obtained wages varying from 10s, to 28s, per day of eight hours. It must certainly be a serious matter for some of those men who have only been making their 5l, or 6l, a week to submit to a reduction of 12½ per cent., for then they would only have some 4l, or 5l, to live on for a week. In some mining districts the men are only receiving 3s, 6d, per day, and they have been appeaded to for the support of some of those who have been making five or six times the amount. Comment is unnecessary. Several branches of the Sheffield Trade are very quiet, and the men

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

May 25.—Little of an encouraging nature has occurred as to our trades of coal and iron since our last communication; indeed, if anything, matters are worse as it respects iron, and as to coal there is scarcely any appreciable difference. The men at Parkend opposed the reduction of wages, notwithstanding the alternative intimated—blowing out the furnaces. Mr. E. Crawshay has now decided to go on another month, in the expressed hope of a change of prices, which may warrant further development of business. The Great Western Iron Company has also abandoned the intestion, for the present at least, of blowing out at Sewiley. At Cinderford the dispute is unsattled, the men declaring their unwillingness to accept 5 per cent, further reduction, but are willing, while trade necessity lasts, to work only four days a-week at present wages. The matter, one way or the other, will be settled by the end of this week, or such is the present expectation. They the men) have already submitted to reductions to the extent of 4s. 6d. per week of wages, and say, with present prices of provisions and rent, that they find it difficult to live. Coal is now sold as low as 10s. per ton to the country trade at some pits, and is un lestood to be much about that figure to mirrichants. We regret to report that the water still rises at Trafalgar Colliery, which is detrimental to both masters and men, as it, of course, reduces the output, because its ascent forces out of employ gradually those who work in the deep. Some new attemps at starting companies have been made, though nothing has come to hand worth communicating to the public. The Severn and Wye Railwy Company propose erecting a station near to Cinderford, but unless they come conveniently near we lear that disappointment may accence. If they could do what we suggested—i.e., strike across Bilson Green direct for Glonester—the inhabitants of the eastern side of the Forest of Dean would, we are persuaded, give them substantial encouragement.

The Cotswold N

astern side of the roles of the process of the old Roman reconstruction. The Cotswold Naturalists' Club has just visited the remains of the old Roman road through the Forest, some very interesting remains, some 1800 years old, still remaining to be seen in a very good state of preservation near the hamlet of Sewd ley. It is a pity that a portion should not be protected against further demolition for wall purposes, because few such antiquities are now to be met with in the

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

May 25.—There has been no movement of importance in the Iron
Trade since last report. Clearances continue slightly on the increase,
and Sweden has again been a good customer, as well as Italy. The
home enquiry for miscellaneous qualities is rather better, but with
this exception the demand is without change. At many of the
works it is feared that when present orders are exhausted others
will be long in coming to hand. At Rhymney one of the blast-furnaces has been blown out. To add to the depression which already
exists in the Swansea district, it is stated that a number of hammermen and others have become idle at the steelworks, Landore, notices to terminate existing contracts baving now become due. In
the Tin-Plate Trade prospects do not improve—in fact, things have
become rather worse, and depressed as business now is the recent
rise in the price of tin will have a still further deleterious effect.

Of course the disturbed state of other coal-producing districts
has had the effect of sending a few more orders into the hands of
South Wales proprietors. The output at present, therefore, is somewhat considerable, and large shipments are made, the Mediterranean ports being credited as the destination of many cargoes. Prices
are still extremely low. House qualities are unchanged. The depression of the trade has caused the stoppage of one of the collieries
belonging to the Rhymney Iron Company. About 200 men will
thus be thrown out of employ. Patent fuel is still a dull sale.

It will be remembered that at the time of the Risca colliery explosion, which occurred in the latter end of 1860, a considerable
sum of money—some 5000/.—was collected for the widows and
orphans of the killed. At the annual meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of administering the fund it was shown by
the accounts made up to the end of 1875 that there was a balance
in hand of 1652/. 4s. There are now 15 recipients of the charity,
and the amount paid weekly is 2/. 15s.

of the recipient.

of the recipient.

The directors of the Great Western Colliery Company have just allotted the remainder of the 1500 new 201. guaranteed 7 per cent. shares. They say that good progress is being made with the erection

allotted the remainder of the 1500 new 20% guaranteed 7 per cent, shares. They say that good progress is being made with the erection of the machinery necessary for a large output of coal for each seam. The Mid-Wales Railway Bill has been before the Select Committee of the House of Lords. The object sought by the Mid-Wales Railway Company was to obtain powers for the abandonment of the making of a line authorised by their Act of 1865. The company are unable for want of means to make the line. The Manchester and Milord Railway Company opposed on the ground that the Bill, if passed, would deprive them of a continuous line from Milord, through Carnarvon, to Laindloes, and they would, moreover, be left with the burden of paying constantly to the Cambrian Company one half of the cost of the joint line and one half the cost of the station. The Committee decided that the petitioners had sufficient protection under clause 6 of the Bill.

The Bill of the Loudon and North-Western Company for the transfer to them of the Sirhowy line has been before the Commons Committee, and the preamble has been declared carried, and there is but little doubt that the Bill will soon become law. It is proposed to double the line, and increased facilities for the conveyance of the mineral traffic of the district will thus be afforded.

A fatal accident has occurred at the Ferndale Upper Pit, near Pontypridd. Sinking operations are going on three, and a man was proceeding down the shart to oil the pump, carrying a lighted candle in his hand, when an explosion of five damp took place. Two persons were killed by the explosion, but the man who was the cause of it was not serecesly injured. An inquest has been opened on the bodies, but has been adjourned.

The first general meeting of the Abercarne and Newbridge Gas and Water Company has been held, and it was resolved to purchase a freehold site, and thereon erect works at a cost of 300%.

A strike which has lasted about six weeks has now come to a termination—that of the men working at the Hir

and an appeal to all the members was also agreed upon. A delegate from Yorkshire was present, and this was the result of his appeal. He has visited other parts of the district, and appears to have been pretty successful in obtaining subscriptions, which, considering the hardness of times, is much to be surprised at. The wages dispute at the Aber Colliery, Ogmore Valley, has been submitted to arbitration, but no decision has yet been arrived at. The question of determining the wages to be paid under the recent award of the concliation board at Messrs. Vivian's Morfa Colliery has been considered by Messrs. Lewis and Abrahun, to whom it was referred, but no decision has yet been given in this case.

COTTON POWDER EXPERIMENTS IN SOUTH WALES, -Reference as several times been made in the Mining Journal to the safety of the has several times been made in the Mining Journal to the safety of the cotton-powder manufactured by the Patent Cotton Ganpowder Company at Paversham, and during the past week an interesting series of experiments were made at Morfa, Taibach, South Wales, under the superintendence of Mr. S. J. Mackie, C.E., to demonstrate the character of the material. First a single line of cartridges of 1 in, diameter was placed upon the iron easting forming an open charge, some sand being spread over the cartridges to keep them from being blown away. When all was in readiness the charge was ignited by means of the fuse, and a piece of the easting was cut off into four pieces, the width of the iron being 18 in., and varying from 3 to 6 in. in thickness. The next trial was a severe one, the charge being increased, and the powder inserted in a boss—where the thickness of the casting attained to 11 in.—with additional cartridges on the top. The quantity of powder

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used inside the boss was 1 lb., and a like quantity outside, and the effects produced clearly proved that a much smaller charge would have effectually broken up this portion of casting. The outside charge had to make it way through a plug of 3 in., and a tamping of sand 4 in. deep, and to reach the cartridges in the interior. The effect of this combined explosion was to break off a piece of heavy casting 13 inches broad, crack up another portion 18 inches by 5½ inches, cut off a cross bar 20 inches by 4 inches, and fling the end of the frame on to the tramway, a distance of 15 feet; this latter piece, weighing about 7 cwts., a fourth piece of iron, weighing about 56 lbs, was hurled into an adjoining field—a distance of 89 yards. A cartridge which had been placed in water a couple of hours previous was then taken out and exploded; its aquatic sojourn having had no deleterious effect upon its explosive properties. The next step was to remove a large portion of the casting which had been thrown over the rails by the force of the powder, and which four men failed to move. A charge of 10 czs. speedily effected a removal, and broke the casting into four parts. Other parts of the easting were then broken up into convenient sizes, and most convincing proof was given of the powerful properties of cotton gunpowder as an explosive. Evidence was forthcoming also that apart from the detonator the cartridge will not explode; it will, however, ignite, give a clear flame until exhausted, but it is free from smoke or unpleasant vapour. Absolute proof of the non explosive properties of the cotton powder have been furnished in a report by Prof. Attwood, before whom some astounding experiments were made, the result of which gave the railway companies confidence, and they consented to convey it over their lines, a concession not generally granted by the railway authorities. The most recent proof of an extraordinary kind as to its non-explosive properties was tendered in evidence at the inquest at Cymmer, on Thursday, and which dese

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

May 25 .- There is little change during the past week in the state May 25.—There is little change during the past week in the state of the Coal and Coke Trades here; although business cannot be considered brisk, a large amount of business has been done, and shipments of all good-class coals have been on a good scale. The prolonged strike in the Midlands has had a material effect on the fuel trade here. Steam coal is selling pretty well, at 12s. to 12s. 6d. for best qualities; gas coal from 7s. to 9s. per ton. Manufacturing coals are still a drug, and heavy stocks are held. There is no improvement in the Iron Trade; pig-iron is again very dull, and no improvement in finished iron is looked for at present. The shipments foreign and coastwise have fallen off considerably of late. It is expected that the make will be largely reduced shortly; more furnaces have been put out, and arrangements are in progress to put out many more. The only chance for the Rail Trade at present appears to be the introduction of new rails made of homogeneous iron, and experiments have been in progress some time with a view to effect this. Sanguine hopes are entertained that, under the direction of I. L. Bell, success will attend those efforts. It is expected that by this process rails will be made equal in quality to Bessemer steel rails, at a much less cost. A further reduction of the wages of ironworkers, blast-furnace men, &c., will shortly become necessary. A number of ironworks and collieries are in the market for sale, but they are, of course, difficult to dispose of. The change in the value of these concerns during the past three years is marvellous. of the Coal and Coke Trades here; although business cannot be consi-

concerns during the past three years is marvellous.

A meeting of the Northern Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers will be held in London on May 30, and following days. The members will assemble in the Theatre of the Institution of Civil The members will assemble in the Theatre of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and the chair will be taken by the President, Mr. Lindsay Wood, at 10° clock, A.M., when the following papers will be read:—1. Address by the President, Mr. Lindsay Wool.—2. On the Application of Expansion and Counterbalancing Apparatus applied to Winding Engines, by Mr. John Daglish.—3. A Description of Ten Differ nt Modes of Lubricating Cosl Tubs or Corves, by Mr. Emerson Bailabridge. Afterwards various places—the Abbey Mills pumping station and various other places—are open for the members to visit. On Wednesday there is no formal meeting, it being Derby day. On Thursday the President will take the chair at 10° clock, when the following papers will be read:—1. On the Larger Divisions of the Carboniferous System in Northumberland, by Mr. G. A. Lebour, F.G.S., London and Belgium, F.R.G.S., &c.—2. On Cook's Ventilating Machine, by Mr. William Cockburn.—3. On the Mechanical Effect of Blown-out Shots on Ventilation, by Mr. Henry Hall, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines, and Mr. George Clark.

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET-WEEKLY REPORT AND LIST OF PRICES.

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET—WEEKLY REPORT

AND LIST OF PRICES.

During the past week there has again been very little doing. In bares of iron and coal concerns, beyond an improvement of 1-16th on Benhar (all paid), the changes to note are all to lower prices; Ebbw Vale having declined \(\frac{1}{2}\); Glasgow Port Washington (b) the leaves of the having declined \(\frac{1}{2}\); Glasgow Port Washington (b) the classes), 8s.; Omea and Cleland, 6s.; Arniston, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Scottish Australian, \(\frac{1}{2}\); and Monkland (ordinary), 2s. John Bagnall and Sons offer at \(\frac{1}{2}\); Bolckow, Vaughan, A, 51; Chapel House, about 3; Chillington, 3i; Dupers, Markella, 2j; Shott sown, 9j to 10; South Wales, 10; and Spon Lane, \(\frac{1}{2}\); dist. It is said a case is now being prepared against the directors of the part of the part of the company, having been given in the case against Mr. Henderson, Canadian Croper Pyrites (all puld), shares, are, however, 3s. 94. down; and Yorke Peninsulia 15 per cent. Guaranteed Preference, 2g and to the shares of the Yorke Peninsulia of Department of the shares of a property, north down to make the shares of the Yorke Peninsulia Company, the prices they are now selling at are very favourable to investors; it is scarcely credible that the shares of a property, north down to which part of the properties the Burra Burra, and the shares of the Yorke Peninsulia Company, the prices they are now selling align gale between such celebrated mines as Moonta and Walaroo, thus having all the elements to secure success, could be had at presentor double present prices. Terespective also of the mineral value of the property, the freshold had at Bon Acceptance of the property and the property of the proper

buyers. Lochore and Capledrae, 7 to 7½. Monkland, 35s. to 28s. Pestarena United, 5s. to 7s. Richmond done at 8, closing 7½ to 8½. Thersis done at 19 11-16ths, closing 1954 to 19½; new shares, 13 5 16ths to 13½. Uphall Oil, 5½, buyers. West Tankerville about 2. Yorke Peninsula tordinary) done at 6s. 3d., closing 6s. to 7s. Young's Paradill done at 8½, closing 8½ to 9. Scottish Wagon, 10½ to 10½; new shares, 4½, buyers.
Subjoined are this week's quotations, &c., of mining and metal shares quoted on the Scotch Stock Exchanges:—

Description of shares,

Dan		D. 1				r cer		
Per		Pai				num		Last
share		up.	P	revi		Las		price.
€ 10	***	£6	***	£10		£ 85	4Arniston Coal (Limited)	63/4
10	***	10	***	14		9	Benhar Coal (Limited)	10 1-16
10	***	7		14	***	9	Ditto	7
100		40			4		t Bolekow, Vaughan, and Co. (Lim,) A.	51
10	***	10	***	10		10		9
	***		***		***		Cairntable Gas Coal (Limited)	
10	***	10	***	5	***	nu	Chillington Iron (Limited)	378
82	***	29	***	7	***	36	t Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal (Lim.)	105%
10	***	5	***	nil	***	nil	Fife Coal (Limited)	314
10		10	***	_	***	_	Glasgow Port Washington Iron & Coal (L)	2
10		10		_	***	_	Ditto Prepaid	2
10		10	***	_			Lochore and Capledrae (Limited)	7
	***		***	-	***	23		
10	***	10	***	5	***	nil	Marbella Iron Ore (Limited)	214
10	***	10	***	5	***	nil	Monkland Iron and Coal (Limited)	134
10		10		7	***	7	Ditto Guaranteed Preference	434
100		100	***	nil		nil	Nant-y-Glo & Blaina Ironworks pref. (L)	30
6		5		15			Omoa and Cleland Iron and Coal (Lim.),	448.
	***	ĭ	***	135				
1	***		***				Scottish Australian Mining (Limited)	11/6
1		Č8			3		Ditto New	89. 64.
50	***	50		10	***	5	Shotts Iron	78
10	***	10	***	10	***	5	Ditto New, issued at 21/2 prem.	10
-								
							COPPER, SULPHUR, TIN.	
4	***	4		-	***	_	Canadian Copper Pyrites (Limited)	11s. 3d.
4		3	***	_		-	Ditto (£3 paid)	1/8
10		7		20s		90a	Cape Copper (Limited)	40
	***	9	***				Dunsley Wheal Phoenix Tin (Limited)	
2	***		***					1/8
1	***	1	***		5	15	Glasgow Caradon Copper Mining (Lim.).	
1		158.		123	4	15	Ditto New	20s.
10	***	9	***	_	***	5	Huntington Copper and Sulphur (Lim.).	84.
25s.		23s.	101	_	***	_	Kapunda Mining (Limited)	2d.
4		4				_	Panulcillo Copper (Limited)	2
			***	04		61	Die Tinte (Limited)	
10	***	10	***	61	***	01	Rio Tinto (Limited)	51/
20	***	20	***	_	***	490	Ditto, 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds	14
100		100		-		-	Do., 5 p. ct. Mor. Deb. (Sp.Con. Bds.)	53
10	***	10	***	nil		nil	Russian Copper (Limited)	23/4
10		10		25	***	25	Tharsis Copper and Sulphur (Limited) 1	9 11-16
10		7		25		25	Ditto New	1334
	***				0 4 0	20	Yorke Peninsula Mining (Limited)	10/3
1	***	1	+++	-		_		
1		1			242	_	Ditto, 15 per cent. Guaranteed Pref	7/8
							COLD SHIVED	
							GOLD, SILVER.	
1		1	***	5	***	5	Australian Mines Investment (Limited).	8s. 9d.
20	***	20		_	***	-	Emma Silver Mining (Limited)	24s.
10		10		_		_	Flagstaff Silver Mining (Limited)	2 7-16
	***		***	_	***	_		
5	***	5	***	_	***		Last Chance Silver Mining (Limited)	. 1/2
5		5		_	***	35	Richmond Mining (Limited)	8
							OIL.	
10		7		23	6	5	Dalmeny Oil (Limited)	103s.
10	***	10	***	-		-	Uphall Mineral Oil (Limited)	51/4
10			4	5		5	Young's Paraffin Light & Mineral Oil (L)	87%
10	***	07	3		***			0/8
							MISCELLANEOUS.	
50		25		16	***	16	London and Glasgow Engineering & Iron	
	3.0						Shipbuilding (Limited)	20
20		145	,			_	Peruvian Nitrate (Limited)	13
				-	***	-	Costich Wagen (Timited)	
10	***	10	***	8	- + 9	5	Scottish Wagon (Limited)	10 1/2
10	***	4	***	8	149	5	Ditto New	41/8
				† I	nter	im.	Per share.	

Last day for this account May 27; settling day, May 31.

Nors.—The above lists of mines and auxiliary associations is as full as can be ascertained, Scotch companies only being inserted, or those in which Scotch in vestors are interested. In the event of any being omitted, and parties desiring a quotation for them and such information as can be ascertained from time to time to be inserted in these lists, they will be good enough to communicate the name of the company, with any other particulars as full as possible.

J. GRANT MACLEAN, Stock and Share Broker.
Post Office Buildings, Stirling, May 25.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

May 25.-No change has to be reported in either the coal or iron May 25.—No change has to be reported in either the coal or fron trades, very serious depression continuing throughout the district. Hitherto there has been a moderate demand for coal for house-fire purposes, but the fine weather is having its usual effect on this branch of trade. Gas contracts are falling in rather numerously just now, and consumers are getting the full advantage of the depression. It had been anticipated that the spring and summer shipments would have improved some departments of the iron trade, but so far these have been much below the average.

have been much below the average.

A coroner's jury sitting near Wigan has returned an extraordinary verdict with regard to an accident which took place on the 2nd inst. at the Brynn Hall Collieries. The enquiry had been adjourned until this week to obtain the attendance of the Government Inspector (Mr. Hall), and after hearing his and other evidence the jury found—
"That the deceased, William Rudford, died from burns and injuries received on May 2 by an explosion from a blown-out shot then occurring in a certain mine, it not being proved that there was any inflammable gas from the mine adjoining; and that there was no evidence to show that there was any blame attached to the collier or shot lighter with regard to this shot; and they recommend that greater precautions should be used in working the mine in question."

What are the precautions required is not stated and it is difficult.

collier or shot lighter with regard to this shot; and they recommend that greater presautions should be used in working the mine in question."

What are the precautions required is not s'ated, and it is difficult to gather them from any of the published accounts of the evidence. The only points on which the jury can have based their recommendation are in a statement from two of the witnesses, that there was a scarcity of hammers, or in a suggestion from the Inspector that shots should only be fired in the night time, and neither of these seemed to bear on the accident, which was the result of a blown-out shot. Mr. Crippin, the proprietor, stated, in answer to the Government Inspector, that the firing of shots at night made a difference of 15 per cent, in the slack, and would put the colliery owner in a commercial point of view out of the market. He attributed the accident to gross carelessness on the part of the men in ramming the shot.

A meeting of colliery proprietors was held in Manchester, on Monday, to consider what steps should be taken as to the appropriation of the portion of the Hartley Relief Fund surplus allotted to North and East Lancashire. Mr. Dickinson, the Government Inspector, hon. secretary of the fund, submitted a long report concerning it, and it was resolved to invest the money, which has during the twelve years it has been lying in the bank accumulated to over 2000l., in Manchester Co-operative Bonds, and apply the interest in such manner as a committee of 30 coalowners should direct for the benefit of the whole district.

Another colliers' check weigher has been removed from his post by order of the

as a committee of 39 coalowners should direct for the benefit of the whole district.

Another colliers' check weigher has been removed from his post by order of the magistrates for interfering with the management of the mine at which he was employed—the Butterworth Hall Colliers, near Rochdale. The defendant's miss conduct lay mainly in his having aitered the "tares" agreed upon between the employers and the Trades Union. He tried to justify his action by alleging that the boxes in which the coal was brought to the pit's bank were against the men; but is should be known to check weighers that the Mines Regulation act only authorises them to "take account" of the weighing, and not to "interfere" therewith.

Exports of Coal.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, of Liverpool, we learn the quantity of coal exported in April was 1,258,853 tons, against 1.075,938 tons in the corresponding month of 1875, showing an increase of 183,815 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern Ports, 556,920 tons; Yorkshire, 68,696 tons; London, 4508 tons; Liverpool, 63,515 tons; Severn Ports, 405,653 tons; and Scotch Ports, 159,651 tons. The increase was—Liverpool, 2862 tons; Severn Ports, 205,779 tons; Scotch Ports, 2925 tons. The decrease—Northern Ports, 32,166 tons'; Yorkshire, 1358 tons; London, 427 tons. Total, Jan. to April, 1876, 4,067,792 tons; Jan. to April, 1875, 3,368,855 tons; increase, 739,939 tons. to April, 1875, 3,336,853 tons: increase, 730,939 tons

Caradon done at 27s. 94. Huntington done at 8s., closin/ not Capeldrace, 7 to 7k. Monkland, 33s. to 35s. Shotts (new), lone at 19%, closing 19½ to 19½. West Tankerville done at Markerville done at 19%, closing 19½ to 19½. West Tankerville done at 19% closing 19½ to 19½. Colored 19½ to 19½. Colored 19½ to 19½. Colored 19½ to 19½ closing 19½ to 19½. Canadian Copper Pyrites wishers done. Birdseye Creek done at 1 11 16ths, 15%, buyers. Carn Brea, 40to 41. Canadian Copper Pyrites wishers done at 2s. 6d. Chapel House, 3 to 3½. Chortales, which is the papers set at the usual terminal examinations, and taking the warmhalle 4½, buyers. East Van, 11½ to 12. Ebbw Vale 19½ (Gansisake Clitters), 2 to 3. Hingston Down 2 to 19½. Gunnisake Clitters), 2 to 3. Hingston Down 2 to 19½. Gunnisake Clitters, 2 to 3. Hingston Down 2 to 19½. Gunnisake Clitters, 2 to 3. Hingston Down 2 to 19½. Monkland done at 53s., closing 35s. to 37s., closing 35s. to 37s. do 19½ do 19½

In the High Court of Justice-Chancery Division IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1862, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE COAL CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION

THE CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY in required, on or before the 1st day of July, 1876, to SEND THEIR SAME AND ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS OF THEIR SOLICITORS of CAMPANY in and the NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THEIR SOLICITORS of CAMPANY in the City of London, the Official ARTHUR COOPER, of No. 14, George-street, in the City of London, the Official Said Official Liquidator, are, by their solicitors, to COME In writing residently and PROVE THE SAID DEBTS or CLAIMS, at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Spiritors and Alleys and theme as shall be specified in such notice, or, in default thereof, they can be companied to the control of the such that the said Chambers, is the time appointed for adjuncting on the such that the said Chambers, is the time appointed for adjuncting on total and claims.

HARRISON, BEAL, AND HARRISON, 19, Bedford-row, W. Colicitors for the Official Liquidator.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1876.

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By order of the Board,

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C. May, 1978.

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COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY. DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF FRANK N. WARDELL, Esq., H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF MINES.

I.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

VOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above medical control of the 27th day of June next, and CANDIDATES and Act, will be HELD on the 27th day of June next, notify such intention to the Secretary of or before the 5th day of June next, notify such intention to the Secretary of or before the 5th day of June next, notify such intention to the Secretary of the 10th of the 10th of 10

SILVER-LEAD MINE.

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TO MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.

TO MINIAGE CONTROL TO MINIAGE CONTROL THE ENGLISH THARSIS is a Maiden Mine, situate in SOUTH WALES, at a point where the geological formations give promise of great head weelth, within half a mile of a railway station, and about eight hours

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consequence of the recent valuable discoveries, and the large number of aptions for shares, the SHARE LIST in this promising Mine will be CLOSED

h, 1976. W. A. HOLLOWAY, Managing Director, Douglas, Isle of Man. GEO. W. HUGHES, Secretary, 4, Cable-street, Liverpool.

S.S.—No smaller number than twenty-five can be allotted.

E S E N A S U L P H U R C O M P A N Y (LIMITED).

Solice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Share-bles will be HELD at the office of the company, 4, Finsbury Circus, London, CC, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of June, at 230 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider the report and balance-sheet, to elect directors and auditors, and for the misscion of the general business of the company. Holders of share warrants to mare desirous of attending the meeting must deposit the warrants at the company's office in London three clear days prior to the meeting, in accordance with a Articles of Association.

By order of the Board.

8. LARCHIN, Secretary.

Offices, 4, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C., 20th May, 1876.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

OYAL ROUTE, VIA CRINAN AND CALEDONIAN CANALS, by Royal Mail Steamer, IONA, from GLASGOW, daily at Seven A.M., and mGREENOCK at Nine A.M., conveying passengers for the NORTH and WEST GHANDS.

ANDS.

ANDS.

Gll, with Map and Tourist Fares, free, at Messrs. CHATTO and WINDUS, ers. 74, Piccadilly, London; or by post from DAVID HUTCHESON and Co.,

LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINES

OR MAIN LINE TRAFFIC, SHORT LINES COLLIERIES, CONTRACTORS, IRONWORKS, MANUFACTORIES, &c., from a superior feation, equal to their first-class Railway Engines, and special; **apted to curves and heavy gradients, may always be had at a short notice from—

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OR SALE:—
A #0 in. CORNISH BEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder,
ad it. in shaft (by Perran Foundry Company), in good condition.

THEE 20 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. SINGLE FLUED BOILERS, with all fittings comone of the above nearly new.
ONE 12 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL STEAM CAPSTAN, with drawing gear
dram complete. is completed to new.

1 12 in. cylinder HORIZUN FAL STEAM was a sum complete, is equal to new. a for the lot as they stand, £489.

Apply—

JAMES PAYNE, WREXHAM.

OR SALE, a 35-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, ith link motion reversing gear, ready for delivery.

horse power VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE, with link motion reversing
o gear to wind and pump.
PAN MORTAR MILL, VERTICAL ENGINE, and BOILER.
by to—

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

FOR SALE.

WE UNDERMENTIONED STOCK OF SUPERIOR SECONDWE Solo cylinder CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder
NE 60 in cylinder CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke.
NE 50 in cylinder CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 5 ft. stroke.

NE 51 in cylinder CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 5 ft. stroke.

EEELS, in cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, with TWO FLY

24 in eylinder ROTARY ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, with FLY WHEEL of

in cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, 6 ft, stroke, with PUMPING GEAR

24 in. HORIZONTAL CONDENSING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, geared for gand winding, and BOILER 9 tons.
10 in. HORIZONTAL CONDENSING ENGINE, geared for pumpng ellig, and BOILER 5 to DENSING ENGINE, geared for pumpng pumping gear, FOR SALE

LEARGE STOCK OF PUMP-WORK, from 6 to 20 inches in diameter, E BOILERS, STRAPPING PLATES, BALANCE BOBS, CHAINS, ES, STAMPS AXLES, and other articles in general use in Mines, Col-

will be found in good condition, and well worthy the attention of Apply to-

W. MICHELL AND CO. EAST CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

"Colliery Managers' Pocket Book," page 145, it is clearly shown that the cornish Engine is considerably less than one half of the cos

INING PROSPECTUSES ANDANNOUNCEMENTS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES should be inserted the BARNSTAPLE TIMES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS OF devery Tuesday, and in the DEVON POST, published every Saturday, and in the DEVON POST, published every Saturday, as investors reside. Legal throughout Devon and Cornwall, where many thourtion; Trade and Auctions, 4d. a line; Wanteds, &c., 20 words, 1s. 7 telegraph should be sent. TO IRONMONGERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, &c.

TO HONMONGERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, &c.

MR. MITCHESON has received instructions TO SELL, BY
PRIVATE TENDER, io be sent in by the 16th day of June. 1878, the
undermontioned GOODS lying at THAMES STREET WHARP, ROTHERHITE,
close to Commercial Dock Pier:—
Forges, &c., with bellows, complete; patent scale, with weights; bench; vices;
iron water troughs; waterbuit; case of smiths tools; sundry forges; tools; trucks;
trollies; patent forge; frames; casks of iron ore; stillyards; weights; iron bench;
two martingules; shackles; deal boards; poles; anchor stocks; quantity of timber;
bellows; desks; two chain rollers; ironwork, waterbuit; ballast buckets; iron
wheels; a sat of steps, dorder to view may be obtained on application at Mr.
MITCHESON'S Auction and Estate Agency Offices, 32, Crutchedfriars, Mark-lane,
London, E.C.

IN LIQUIDATION.

CLYNE AND LOWER RESOLVEN COLLIERIES, NEATH,

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

MESSRS, FULLER, HORSEY, SON, AND CO. are instructed by the Liquidator of the Welsh Steam Coal Collieries Company (Limited), to Sell, BY AUCTION, on the Premises, Clyne and Lower Resolven Collieries, near Neath, on Tuesday, June 27th and following day, at Twelve o clock precisely, the nearly new

FIXED PLANT AND MACHINERY,

LOOSE TOOLS, UTENSILS, and STORES, including a new 400-horse power high and low pressure STEAM ENGINE; see following advertisement); two pairs high pressure WINDING ENGINES, by Galloway and Fletcher and Sons, with cylinders 18 and 12 diameter; a high pressure horizontal PutPING ENGINE, with 24 in. cylinder; two horizontal and vertical ENGINES; beam STEAM ENGINE; with 29 in. cylinder; five Galloway's patent BOLLERS, nearly new, 6 ft. 6 in. diameter, 28 ft. long; three STEAM BOLLERS; powerful capstan drum, equal to 40 tons; capstan; seven winding drums; rope pulleys and frames; ventilating fan; donkey pump; hydraulic pump, by Hathorn Davis and Co.; Niagara and universal steam pumps, by Hayward Tyler and Co.; if we double purchase crabs; a nearly new 14 horse power double cylinder portable ENGINE, by Clayton and Shuttleworth; cast iron mortar mill, with 7 ft. pai; circular saw bench; 20 tons mining gear; 48 tons new cast iron pipes; 128 tons cast iron pipes and fittings: 12 tons cast iron water pipes; 35 new permanent way rails, with points and crossings; 104 tons tram rails; 6240 timber sleepers; a 20 ton railway wagon welghbridge, Hind's patent, by Kitchen; 12 tons New Staffordshire plate and bar iron; 4 tons steel wire rope; 1100 yards iron ditto; 2 tons chain; rotary coal trams; smiths and engineers' tools; 2 sets of Whitworth's screwing tackle; about 100 loadsgluseful timber, deals and battens; 13,000 fire bricks; 2 useful horses, carts, harness; quantity of stores; 340 tons small coal; office fixtures, and numerous other effects.

May be viewed Saturday and Monday preceding, and mornings of sale, and catalogues had of Hexry Wils

IN LIQUIDATION.

CLYNE AND LOWER RESOLVEN COLLIERIES, NEATH.

MESSRS, FULLER, HORSEY, SON, AND CO, will INCLUDE in their SALE on Tuesday, June 27, a new 400-horse power differential, expansive, direct horizontal, compound, high and low pressure PUMPING ENGINE, by Hathorn, Davis, Campbell, and Davey (Davey's patent), with cylinders steam jacketed, 34in. and 64 in. diameter, 7 ft. 6 in. stroke.

May be viewed, and Turther detailed particulars contained in catalogues, which may be had as in preceding advertisement.

TYRONE COAL FIELD.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, as a going concern, all the COLLIERIES, with the ENGINES, PLANT, &c., belonging to the TYRONE COAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), near DUNGANNON, IRELAND.

HIELAND. The leases cover an area of about 3320 acres, and comprise the principal part of the Tyrone Coal District. The present yield of coal is from 300 to 350 tons weekly, but the deep pit at Curran is sunk to within 60 to 70 yar/s of the Main or Five-foot seam of coal, and when this is opened out the quantity available will be enormous.

foot seam of coal, and when this is opened out the quantity available will be enormous.

Professor Hull, in his report on these collicries, estimated the available quantity of coal in the company's grants at 3,600,000 tons.

These collicries are situated in the centre of an extensive manufacturing district. The Dungannon and Cookstown Railway, about to be made, will pass through them. The Dungannon Station of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland is within 1½ mile of the works, and the Ulster Canal at Coalisland is about the same distance, thus giving rail and water communication with the entire markets of the North and West of Ireland for the coal.

The capital required for the completion of the deep colliery is very small indeed, and a rare opportunity is offered to coalmasters and capitalists to obtain a colliery circumstanced locally, where prices can be obtained for the coal fully 50 per cent. above those realised on English and Scotch collieries, arising from its inland position and freedom from the usual competition of other large coal fields.

Application to treat, and for viewing the works, may be made to the undersigned.

Dated 9, Victoria Chambers, Belfast, 29th April, 1876.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, A VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY,

Linewr as the CLONEY BRIEN SLATE QUARRY,

Near KILLALOE, IRELAND, now in full working order, producing a large quantity of slates of the most superior descriptions and of excellent quality, and highly approved of by the public. The proprietor has expended a large sum of money in opening and clearing the quarry, and putting it in good working order, and by a judicious outlay of capital will be one of the best and most profitable quarries in the country. The supply may be said to be exhaustless, and easy of access.

The sett consists of 419 acres statute; the term 99 years; and the royalty 1-15th, or a dead rent of £40 in the event of the royalty not producing that amount. The past years the demand for slates has considerably exceeded the supply. Orders are still in unexecuted, and there is every probability of a yearly increasing demand, equal to the prosperity of the country. It is a well known fact that there are few greater sources of wealth than slate quarries when judiciously and economically managed, and the facility afforded, both by rail and water carriage at Killadoe to all parts of freland, and the shipping port of Limerick, ensures a large and constant demand.

Also, TO BE LET, in the immediate neighbourhood, TWO other QUARRIES, known as the

LOUGHTEA AND TOWNLOUGH SLATE QUARRIES, LOUGHTEA AND TOWNLOUGH SLATE QUARRIES, Which have been extensively worked (and were only abandoned owing to the dath of the late proprietor), with the right of quarrying over 154 acres, and a right of way to the shore of Lough Derg, where slates can be shipped to all parts of Ireland. The rents of these are £70 and £15 respectively, or the alternative of a royalty of 1-15th.

There is an excellent two storied slated house recently erected, suitable for a resident manager, and enclosed yards and offices connected with the quarries. Leases will be granted to an eligible tenant for 99 years.

These establishments combined could be made a very large concern, surpassing many of the quarries in Wales.

For further pirticulars, apply to—
WILLIAM HEADECH, Esq., Johnstown Park, Nenagh, Ireland.

TO CAPITALISTS OR PROMOTERS DESIRING TO MAKE MONEY. TO BE SOLD, a COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES,

Close to rail or shipping port: several shafts partially sunk; coal fully proved of FOUR SEAMS of good HOUSE and STEAM COALS, in an area of upwards of 400 acres of surface. It adjoins the West Mostyn Coal Field, june successfully launched, where under seams (including Cannel) have been proved in addition to the above; so that eminent engineers state that the available coal in this royalt; may be 88 feet thick.

Present holder will arrange to sell the entire to an individual or company for what it has cost him, dividing all profit made above, which, even in a normal state of the coal trade, must be large. Certain and safe surveys by eminent Stafford-shire and Welsh engineers have already been made.

Address, "Nil Desperandum," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool,

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, the COAL MINES or COLLIERIES situated in TURRUNCAN and PREJANO (Province of LOGRONO, SPAIN), about 28 kilometres by rail between Bilbao and Tudela. The coal according to the report of the engineer, Mr. Chevalier, is suitable for producing gas; these mines also produce a quality which appears equal to English Cannel Coal.

lish Cannel Coal.

The works of exploration already completed show that coal in considerable quantities exists in these mines.

For further particulars and details, as well as for terms of sale or rental, address Don Pedro Ribero, Pamplona, Spain.

LEAD MINE NEAR CARSPHAIRN, STEWARTRY OF

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WOODHEAD LEAD MINE,
the Craigengilan Estate, situated in the parish of Carsphairn and Stewartry
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This mine was opened in 1838, has been wrought ever since, and has yielded a large quantity of lead of the finest quality. The plant, machinery, &c., can be had at a valuation.

JAMES M'CALL, at the Mine, will show the underground workings, as also the plans and sections; and for further particulars application may be made to ALEXANDER M'CUBIN, Solicitor, Ayr; or to Mr. THOS. SMITH, Land Steward, Berbeth Mains, Dalmellington, Ayrshire.

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MAPS OF THE MINES, AND OF UTAH TERRITORY.

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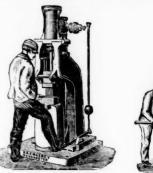
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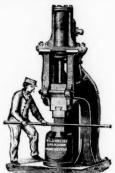
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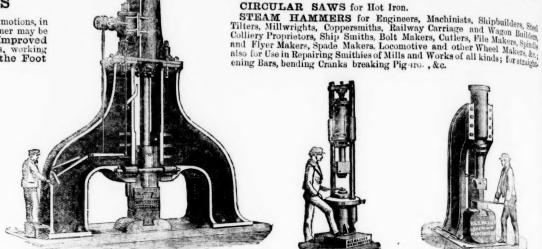
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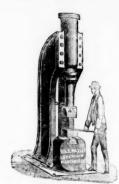
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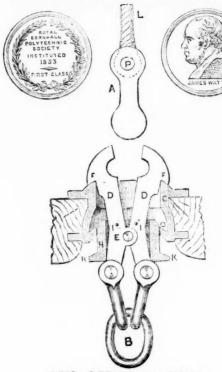


General Smithy Ha

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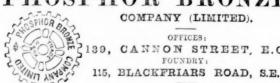
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Walker's Hook, at Tockett's sinking, has saved six mens ives On the 6th instant, the kibble was overwound, and but for the hook would have fallen down the pit, where six men were working, 120 ft. below, all of whom would probably have been killed. Thanks, however, to Mr. Walker's invention, the rope alone passed harmlessly over, the kibble remained suspended, and in half-an-hour everything was working as if nothing had occurred.—From the Northern Echo August 20, 1874.

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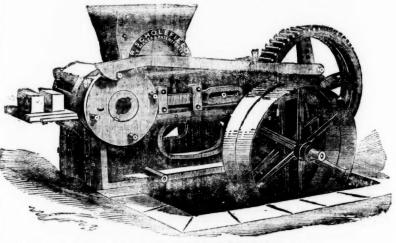
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men digging, each 4s. per day
man grinding, 4s. 6d. per day
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(SETTING AND BURNING SAME PRICE AS HAND-MADE BRICKS.)

N.B.—Where the material can be used as it comes from the pit, the cost will be reduced in digging.

As the above Machinery is particularly adapted for the using up of shale, bind, &c., it will be to the advantage of all Colliery Owners to adopt the used is said Brick-making Machinery.

THE MACHINES CAN BE SEEN IN OPERATION AT THE WORKS OF THE SOLE MAKER AND PATENTER DALLS.

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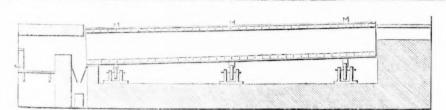
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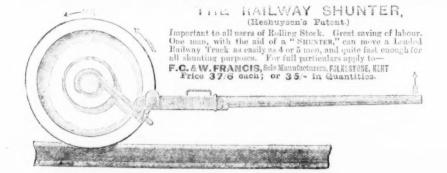


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8348 Cargoll, s-i, Newlyns
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NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.
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Soon Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California* 10 0 0
40000 Holcombe valley, g,* California
103000 I. X. L., g, s, California* 1 0 0 1½ 11½ Fully pd. 50000 Javail, g, Nicaragua* 2 0 0 ½ ½ ½ ½ Fully pd. 12000 Lanestosa,* i, z, Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)
75000 Malabar, g, Colombia (55000 issued) 1 10 0
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the dividend was paid.
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Do., 9 per cent. V.M.L. 28 43 Do., 9 per cent. guar. 15/2 11/2 Busian, 5/4 per cent. L. Mort. 85 89 Busian, 5/4 per cent. L. Mort. 85 89
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2500 Wheal Argus, t, Sancreed	0 0	'
5000 Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock	1 0 2¼ 2 2¼ 10 0	
5000 Wheal Coates, t, St. Agnes 2 5000 Wheal Corebor, c, Tavistock 5400 Wheal Crebor, t, t, c, Buckfasteigh 1 5179 Wheal Grenville, c, Camborne 1 1100 Wh. Mary Hutchings, t, Plympton 1 30 0 Wheal Prevor, t, Redruth 1 600	11 6 1½ 1½ 1½ 14 0 1 0 2½2½ 2¾	1
30 0 Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	3 6 11/2 11/4 11/4	

	IRON AND COAL CO	MP	ANI	Da	1	
Share £100	Abbot, John, and Co. [L.]	Pa £75	id.			8
15	Abbot, John, and Co. [L.]	12	10 0		Y.	4
100		90	0 0		Par	X
10 80	Bagnall, John, and Sone [L.] Benhar Coal Co. [L.] Bilbao Iron Ore Co. [L.]	10	0 0	-42	Box	
10	Bilson & Crump Meadow Coll. Co.[L. Blaen Cwmbach Coal Co. [L.] Blaenavon Iron and Steel Co. [L.]. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]. A Bowling Iron Co. [L.].	310	0.0	***	g g	X
100	Blaenavon Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	80	0 0	***	par,	1
50 50	Bowling Iron Co. [L.]	6 0	0.0	· · · 1	1	lik
100	Bowling Iron Co. [L.] Britannia Ironworks [L.] Brown, Bailey, and Dixon [L.] Brown, John, and Co. [L.]	40	0 0	***	av i	
	Cakemore Colliery Co. [L.]	70 5	0 0		1%	31%
100 20 10	Cannock and Huntington Coal [L.].	80	0 0	***	Dar 8	.16
10	Cannock and Huntington Coal [L.]. Cardiff & Swansea St. Coal Co. [L.]. Cardigan Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	8	10 0	***	24	316
10 5 50	Central Swedish from and Steel [L.].		0 0	***	6%	1
80	Chaplet House Collery. Charlton Iron Co. [L.] Chatterley Iron Co. [L.] Chillington Iron Co. [L.] Clee Hill Colliery Co. [L.] Consett Iron Co. [L.]	40	0 0		3	17
10	Clee Hill Colliery Co. [L.]	10	0 0	***	6	20 5
10	Consett Iron Co. [L.] Consett Spanish Ore [L.] Cooke, William, and Co. [L.]	7	10 0		214	13
20	Darlington Iron Co. [L.]	30	0 0	***		26
50	Diamond Fuel Co. [L.]	22	10 0		7	8
100	Ebbw Vale Co. [L.]	29	0 0	. 1	14	14
10 20	Ebbw Vale Co. [L.] Fox, Samuel, and Co. [L.] General Mining Ass. [L.] (El returne, Great Western Coai Co. [L.] Gwyngwillim Colliery Co. [L.] Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	1) 9	0 0	3	4	25
2 15	Gwyngwillim Colliery Co. [L.] Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	3	0 0	***		-
10	Knowles Andrew and Sons (T.)	10	0 0		8% 9%	3
10	Knowles, Andrew, and Sons [L.] Llay Hall Coal, Iron, & Firebrick [L.]	17 -10	0 0	***	2)/	3 %
50	Lilay Hall Coal, Iron, & Firebrick [L.] Littledean Woodside Coll. Co. [L.] Llynvi, Ogmore, & Tondu Co. [L.] Lydney and Wigpool Iron Ore [L.] Marshell Iron Ove Co. [L.].	5 80	0 0		1	1 1 2
LU	Lydney and Wigpool Iron Ore [L.] Marbella Iron Ore Co. [L.] Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	10	0.0		9 7	8 6
10	Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.] Midland Iron Co. [L.]	8	0 0	***	21/4	4% 6
10	Midland Iron Co. [L.] Mold Argoed Colliery Co. [L.] Monkland Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	10	0 0		8	- 1
100	Mwyndy from Ore [11.]	8	10 (2	11/2
1 20	Nant-y-Glo and Blaina (8 p. c. pref.) Nerbudda Coal and Iron	0	80		97 par	83
10	New Shariston Collieries [L.] Pref Newport Abercarn Coal Co. [L.] Northmpta. Coal, Iron & Wagon [L.]	8	0 0	***	16	15
10	Northfield Iron Co. [L.]	8	0 0	***	21/4	24 M
35	Northfield Iron Co. [L.] Norton Green Coal Co. [L.] Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron [L.]	25	0 0		15	14%
20	Parkgate Iron Co. [L.] Patent Nut and Bolt Co. [L.] Patent Shaft and Axletree [L.]	65 14	0 0	· ac	614	11% pa
20 20	Pelsall Coal and Iron , 1	10	0 0		414	HA
	Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	60 50	0 0	5	12	24
80	Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L.] Ditto New	100 10	0 0			-
100	Shotts Iron Co. [L.]	50 55	0 0	***	134	10½ pt.
*0	Gillestone & Dodworth Cl & Iron L.	27 20	0 0	***	6	5 12 4
50 20	Skerne Ironworks [L.] Somorrostro Iron Co. [L.] South Wales Coal Co. [L.]	50 17	0 0	***	-/8	
100	Btaveley from and Coal Co. [L.]	60 10	0 0)	33 51/4	34 pa
20	South Cleveland Ironworks [L.] Swansea Valley Steam Coll. Co. [L.].	20 6	0 0		-/8	% m
100	Thames Iron Company Tredegar Iron and Coal Co. [L.] Ditto B. shares	100	0 0			- 1
25	Ditto B. shares	12 25	00)	3	1 8
1	United Bituminous Collieries [L.]	1	00			1% &
100	Vancouver Coal [L.] Vickers, Sons, & Co. [L.] 6 p. c. deb.	100	0 0		br.	2% pa
25	Welsh Ironworks Co. [L.]	20	0 0		9	-
10	West Mostyn Coal [L.] (12 p.c.pref.) West Swansea Colliery Co. [L.]	5	0 0)		:
100	West Mostyn Coal [L.] (12 p.c.pref.) West Swansea Colliery Co. [L.] Whitehaven Iron Co. [L.] Wigan and Whiston Coal Co. [I.] Wigan Coal and Iron Co. [L."	10 70	0 0)		:
100	Wigan Coal and Iron Co. [L.	75	0	0		- 9
	WACON COMPA	NT T T	7.01			1
10	WAGON COMPA Birmingham Wagon Co. [L.]	10	0.6	0	21	22
20	British Wagon Co. [L.]	10	0	0	3%	35 pt
10	Yorkshire Wagon Co. [L.]	10	0	0	81/4	-
	TELEGRAPH COM					Total State
10	Anglo-American			3	531/4 51/4	5F 4
20	Direct United States Cable	20	0	0	85%	8% 3%
			0 1	1	534	8% 7%
25	Great Northern	25 10	0	0	19 21/4	20
Bt.k	Reuters	100	0	0	10	11 265
10	West India and Panama	10	0 (0	6	1 64
\$1000	Western and Brazilian	ds \$	1000		104	166

". Bt."	Anglo-American	100		0 535	
10	Brazilian Submarine	10	0	0 51	
20	Direct United States Cable		0	0 65	65
10	Eastern		0	0 85	31
10	East. Exten., Australia and China	10	0	0 53	154
	Great Northern			0 7	7%
	Indo-European	25	0	0 19	39
	Mediterranean Extension	10	0	0 25	8
	Reuters	8	0	0 10	11
Atle.	Submarine			0195	26
10	West India and Panama	10	0	0 3	1
20	Western and Brazilian	20	0	0 6	6%
\$1000	Western Union, 7 per cent. Mort. Bon	ds \$	100	0104	106

MISCELLANEOUS.	-33
MISCELLANEOUS.	- 3
Stk. Atlantic and Great Western Leased Lines, Rental Trust 10) 0 03 25 Austral. Mort. Land and Finance (L.) 5 0.034 25 Australian Agricultural 21 10 090 10 Avonside Engine (L.) 7 0 045 8tk. Baltimore and Ohio, 6 per cent. 100 0 0093 8tk. Cent. of New Jersey Con. Mort. 100 0 0093 8tk. Cent. Pacificof Calif., 1st Mort. 6 p.c. 10 0 0993 25 City of London Real Property (L.) 12 0 03 25 Corgor Miners of Eng. (7 p. c. p. etc.) 25 0 04 5 04 5 Credit Foncler of England (L.) 5 0 0 5 0 0 4 10 0 15 English and Foreign Credit 8 0 0 5 Gen. Phos. & Chem. Works Co. (L.) 10 10 0	11日 11日
Stk. Illinois Central, \$100 shares 100 0 0 55 Stk. Illinois & St. Louis Bridge, 1st Mort. 100 0 0 55 Stk. Ditto, 2nd Mort., 7 per cent. 100 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 50	81 83 87 87 87 87 88 88
- Ditto, Surplus Certificate Stk. Leibigh Val. Con. Mort., A, 6. p. cent. 100 0 0103 10 Milner's Safe [L.] 10 0 013 25 National Discourt [L.] 5 0 0 74 8tk. N. Cent. Rail. Con. Mort., 6 per cent. 10 0 0 92 5 Patent Gunpowder Company 5 6 0 92 5 Patent Gunpowder Company 5 6 0 92	13 61 53 4 38
Stk. Pennsyl. Gen. Mort. 6 p. cent., 1910. 100 0 0.107% Stk. Ditto, Con. Sink. Fund, 6 p. ct., 1905 100 0 0.100	100% 101 170 130 6 31 23 2% 19% 93
Bik. Union I acine Ranway, 1st lactor in	-

b, blende; cl, coal; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; s, ist s-t, silver-lead; t, tin; z, zinc.
• Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Endors
[] have paid dividends.